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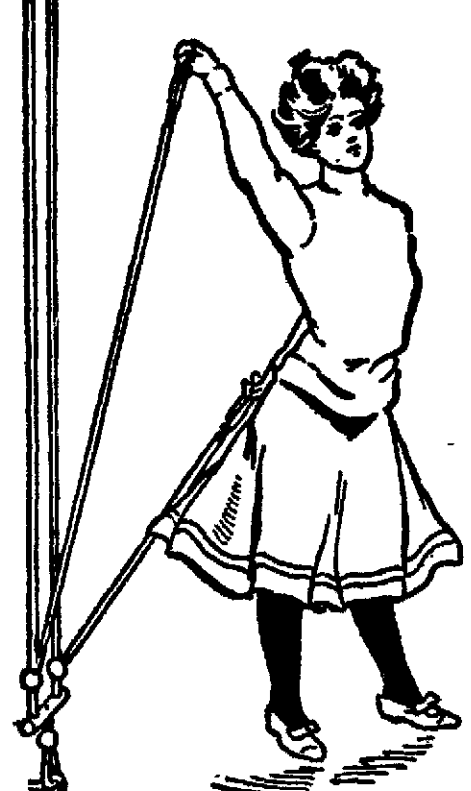
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We design and execute descriptions of monu-  
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Try one of our new Safety Razors.

**Rider & Cotton,**  
65 MARKET STREET.

**HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS**

## MORE ELECTRICS COMING

Line Planned From Fitchburg To  
Hampton Beach.

Will Be Built By The Lowell Syndicate  
Within Twelve Months.

To Be Fast And Straight Run Of  
Forty Miles Through Lowell To  
The Sea.

A new line of electric cars will run to Hampton Beach, probably within the next twelve months, if the program as now mapped out can be carried into effect and the necessary rights and privileges can be secured from the state and from the cities through which the line would pass. That there will be no difficulty on these points is practically assured from the fact that the road in contemplation is to be built by the Lowell syndicate of electric railroads, which is operating many lines in southern New Hampshire, one from Lowell to Haverhill by way of Pelham and Nashua, and which has also made such vast improvements at Hampton Beach, to which its line now extends. The new project is somewhat different from the others. Instead of building to draw patronage of the small country towns, this present plan is to lay a fast and straight line from Fitchburg, Mass., to the sea, taking in the large cities on the route. Instead of running through the highways the route will, so far as possible, be through private lands, thus avoiding danger and making the road straight to the greatest possible degree. To obtain these lands the company will ask the Massachusetts legislature for a charter and for the right to take private lands for public purposes in consideration of a fair payment. To secure the necessary rights of the cities in which track locations are desired petitions will be made to the city governments.

The line as proposed will start at the centre of Fitchburg, and taking as direct a line as possible to the centre of Lowell, will pass through the Groton villages, Westford and West Chelmsford. The distance to Lowell, about twenty-five or twenty-six miles, will be covered in an hour and a half and the fare will be twenty-five cents.

The run from Lowell to Lawrence will be made in forty-five minutes on a ten cent fare, and the run from Lawrence to Haverhill in less time. It is expected to make the entire trip from Fitchburg to the sea at an average speed of twenty miles an hour, including stops.

This speed, it is expected, will be possible, owing to the long stretches through private land where there can be no crossing of tracks, no highways to encounter and therefore no people or teams to meet. The company will build the line as they do all their lines, with a view to comfort, safety and speed, using all the best equipment and modern appliances to attain this end, and as soon as the necessary privileges can be secured the work will be begun and pushed to rapid completion.

In spite of the fact that it is the purpose of the new line to make a straight road and a fast time, a country that has for a long time desired electric car accommodation will now be in close communication with the cities.

But the greatest boon will be to

Lowell people who in summer wish to go to the seashore and desire to make the best time possible. If the forty miles between Lowell and the sea at Hampton Beach can be covered in two hours or thereabouts, the electric service will be equal to the steam service in time and it will be possible to start at any hour of the day.

### THE BARGAIN HUNTER.

January and bargain sales are indissolubly connected in the mind of the most delightful months in the calendar.

The woman who has no innate love for bargain sales needs to have her mentality inquired into.

She may have the love well covered with the veneer of indifference. Many women do, but rest assured they peep out of the corners of their eyes when they pass a shop window, and they read the advertisements eagerly in the seclusion of their own boudoir.

Even when the suppressed bargain hunting desire refuses longer to be stifled and breaks out, like all stored-up energy, its force is simply tremendous.

It knows no law and no limits, and in its short career makes up for all its years of quietude.

So, after all, when you see the eternal feminine in all her glory, with grim determination written in every line of her alert body, pushing her way toward a table where five dollar shirtwaists can be had for \$4.98, breathe a sigh of relief that nature is allowed free rein.

Really, the bargain advertisements in the papers are exciting reading, even to the most prosaic mind. They suggest a means of wealth far in advance of manipulation of the stock market. Just fancy the infinite saving, when one can buy a \$20 hat for \$18.99, or a \$100 gown for \$95, or a real lace collar for \$9.79, which at \$10 had been the wildest extravagance.

No wonder the shopper loses all idea of time, and forgets that her purse can collapse.

Bless her heart! How can she help buying? If she could she'd lose half her fascination.

Of course she buys loads of things she don't want, never did want, never will want. But every article represented such an immense saving of money, it was simply irresistible.

And, after all, who in this age and generation shall dare to dispute the fact that a penny saved is every whit as good as a penny earned?—Boston Evening Journal.

### NAVAL ORDERS.

These naval orders have been issued:

Rear Admiral G. W. Melville, retired, January 10

Lieutenant Commander B. Tappan, from the New York home to wait orders

Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, from the Wisconsin to the Marblehead.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, from the Detroit to the Culgoa.

Lieuts. E. H. Watson and E. L. Bennett, from the Mayflower to the Prairie.

Ensign J. T. Bowers, from the Detroit to the Culgoa.

Ensign E. T. Constein, from the Gloucester to the Albany.

Ensign W. G. Roper, from the Albany to the Gloucester.

Midshipman R. Williams, from the Illinois to the Detroit.

Medical Inspector F. B. Stephenson, retired, but to continue on duty in the Naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., until February 21, then home.

Medical Inspector S. H. Dickson, from the Iowa to the Newark, as fleet surgeon.

Pay Director A. W. Bacon, retired.

Civil Engineer C. W. Parks, from the naval station, San Juan, P. R., to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Civil Engineer R. C. Hollyday, from the navy yard, Boston, to the navy yard, New York.

Warrent Machinist C. H. Hosung, from the Newark to the Iowa.

Acting Warrent Machinist E. B. Thompson, from the Atlanta to the Newark.

Boatswain G. B. Moncrieff, from the Prairie to the Culgoa.

### ORGANIZED IN KITTERY

Organized at the office of the Lawyers' Incorporation and Transfer company in Kittery, the Commonwealth Security company, to deal in bonds. Capital, \$50,000; par value, \$100. President, Charles C. Smith; treasurer, E. L. Chassey.

### TACKLE GAVE WAY.

Iron Tub Containing Half A Ton Of Coal Fell Upon Schooner's Deck.

A fatal accident was averted by the merest chance at the wharf of the Rockingham Light and Power company Friday night and as it was, the three masted schooner, Miantonomah, suffered considerable damage.

The tackle attached to a large iron tub, which was being used in removing coal from the hold of the schooner, broke when the tub was about thirty feet in the air and the big receptacle, itself weighing several hundred pounds and containing half a ton of coal, fell upon the deck of the vessel. The heavy planking gave way and the tub shot directly through the deck and landed in the hole below.

Several workmen were standing less than three feet away when the tub struck the deck and it was the greatest of good fortune that none of them were injured.

### THE PRIZE FAT WOMAN.

The Philadelphia North American tells an interesting story of the prize fat woman who, up to the time of her funeral in that city last Saturday, had not left her house in ten years because she was too big to get through the doorways.

For the funeral of Mrs. Mary O'Neill yesterday, says The American, were required an iron-clad coffin, four feet wide and thirty-nine inches deep, eighteen pallbearers of muscular build, a broad wagon instead of a hearse, and the widest and deepest grave ever dug in Holy Cross cemetery.

Mrs. O'Neill had not left her home at 2521 Meredith street for ten years because she was too big to get through the doorways. She weighed 530 pounds, and museum managers who tried to persuade her to go on exhibition say she was the heaviest woman in America.

When she died a few days ago her relatives had much difficulty in finding an undertaker who was willing to try to bury her. Eventually one named McLaughlin was obtained, and he said yesterday that it was the biggest funeral he ever undertook.

The coffin was built in sections in the room where the body lay and the only way it could be removed from the house was by taking out one of the windows and then enlarging the space by a number of inches.

By this means it was lowered into the big wagon and carried to the cemetery and all along the route the springs of the vehicle creaked and groaned so that the driver feared they would not stand the strain. The total weight of the coffin and the body was almost 1,200 pounds.

At the cemetery eighteen strong men carried the coffin by nine handles fastened with iron straps and it was all they could do to get it to the grave. There services were held by the Rev. Father Carr and Fathers Kerland and Cavanaugh, of St. Francis' Catholic church.

### REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES.

Following are the conveyances of real estate in the county of Rocking-

ham for the week ending January 7, as recorded in the registry of deeds:

Newmarket.—Executor of will of Sarah E. Sanders, Epsom, to Edith M. Ewart, Georgia M. Worth and Arthur C. Dame, all of Lawrence, Mass., land, \$1.

Rye.—Executor of will of Henrietta J. Littlefield to Mary J. Simes, both of Portsmouth, land, \$1.

Windham.—The board of home missions of New York to Enoch L. Alford, Lagrange, Tex., land, \$600; Samuel L. Prescott to Harry B. Reid, Boston, farm, \$3500.

### WINTER BIRDS.

January is a Good Month Afford to Those Who Know Wild Life.

The bird-lover will find many old friends and some transient strangers during the month of January, says Country Life in America. Bob-white and the ruffed grouse are to be found almost any day. This is also true of the crow, the blue jay, the cheerful chickadee, the downy woodpecker, the white-breasted nuthatch and the goldfinch. Less often met, but most always to be found when sought in the right places, are the flicker, hairy woodpecker, short-eared owl, barred owl, screech owl, red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, sparrow hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, marsh hawk and red-headed woodpecker. Fortune being very kind, you may add a bald eagle, Cooper's hawk, broad-winged hawk, duck hawk, long-eared owl, great horned owl, bluebird, cedar waxwing or song-sparrow to your list. Even a robin may occasionally be found in warm swamps. All of these are permanent dwellers within your domain. Of summer sojourners in colder climes you are almost sure to find several come down to spend the winter, among them the herring gull, the social tree-sparrow, the junco, winter wren, busy brown creeper, vivacious golden-crowned kinglet and the horned lark. Less often met with, but always to be watched out for, are such irregular visitors as the pine siskin, American and white-winged crossbill, red-breasted nuthatch, pine grosbeak, redpoll, snowflake and saw-whet owl. Indeed, the woods and thickets, so far from being untenanted, shelter many feathered folk whose acquaintance may easily be made at this time.

### COMMANDER COLLIS WILL INSTALL.

The newly elected officers of George A. Gay Post, G. A. R., of Newmarket, will be installed next Tuesday evening by Past Department Commander Collis of this city.

### VERY STRONG ATTRACTION.

An unusually strong attraction has been booked by Manager Hartford for January 26th, one which will certainly play to very large receipts. It has no superior, in its class, on the road this season.

### ENGINE BROKE DOWN.

The locomotive on train No. 11, from Boston, this morning, had to be left at this station owing to a break down. One of the engines from the roundhouse took the train as far as Portland.

### WILL OF JOSEPH H. GARDINER.

Proved On Friday By Judge Hoyt And Registrar Richards.

Judge Louis G. Hoyt and Registrar George F. Richards came to Portsmouth on Friday and proved the will of the late Joseph H. Gardiner.

The will directs his executor to pay all his just debts and expenses. To his son William H. Gardiner he gives \$100. The residue he leaves to his wife Hattie K. Gardiner. She is to have and use the income thereof during her natural life. If at any time the income of the estate does not suffice for her comfortable support and maintenance, then she is given the right to use as much of the principal of the estate from time to time as will suffice for this purpose. At the death of Mrs. Gardiner, the residue is to descend to William H. Gardiner, to be his and his heirs' forever.

Mr. Gardiner appointed his wife executrix and asked that she be excused from giving bonds. The will was executed on March 12, 1902.

### METHODIST CHURCH.

The pastor will conduct the service at the Cottage hospital tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock.

The subject of the union service of the church and Epworth League in the evening at seven o'clock will be "The Open Channel of Prayer." Miss Carrie Hickey will assist in leading this service.

By vote of the official board, the regular church prayer meetings in the future will be held on Friday evenings instead of Tuesday evening, and the class meeting on Tuesday evenings instead of Friday evening.

For the present, instead of having one class meeting in the vestry, two cottage class meetings will be held, both on Tuesday evenings at half-past seven o'clock. One will be in the parsonage parlor and the place of the other will be announced tomorrow.

As day schools do not keep on Saturday, we specially invite all our young people in them to the Friday evening prayer meeting.

The pastor will continue to give an exposition of the coming Sunday school lesson in them.

### RIVER AND HARBOR.

There have been very few arrivals at this port this week, but many vessels en route to Portsmouth will probably make their appearance in a day or two.

The British schooner Margaret G., which has been lying in the lower harbor for several days with some hundreds of tons of coal in her hold, was brought up to the wharves Friday and the work of discharging her cargo was begun at once.

### RAISING THE SIOUX.

Shortly after twelve o'clock today was commenced the attempt to raise the tug Sioux at the navy yard. One of the fire engines was brought into use to pump the tug out, but the pumps became clogged with coal and thus delayed work for some time. It is thought that the Sioux will be floated before night.

# LOOK FOR IT!

DID YOU READ OUR FOUR-PAGE ADVERTISING SHEET GIVING PARTICULARS ABOUT OUR

**ANNUAL**

## JANUARY SALE

FOR STOCK CLEARANCE

### WHICH WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY NEXT.

Every house received one, and we advise all to read it and prepare themselves to attend the most extensive outlet of Bargains ever seen here. It should be Town Talk during next week.

## GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

## HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

### Detailed Report Of The Cottage Hospital Given Out

### Odd Follows Of Three Towns Hold A Triple Taxlet.

### Budget Of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Jan. 9.

Following is the report of Mrs. William H. C. Follansby, treasurer of the Exeter Cottage hospital:

Receipts for general uses: cash brought over from 1901, \$18.18; annual dues collected \$19.00; amount from ways and means committee, \$344.00; amount from gifts, \$127.17; hospital workers, \$28.50; Exeter Water works, one half water rate, \$12.; Dorothy Warren club, Dorchester, Mass., \$13.60; Hon. Edward Tuck, gift, \$200.00; hospital breakfast, \$245.50; students' concert, \$90.00; baseball game, \$167.80; church collections, \$137.89; loan exhibit, \$111.10; dividends and interests on funds, \$454.01; hospital booth, Red Men's fair, \$33.89; cash received for care of patients, \$1024.03; other sources, \$1.50; total, 2,988.57.

Disbursements: matron and nurses \$1053.60; rent, \$300.00; cook and maid, \$188.20; coal bills, \$174.86; drugs and druggists' supplies, \$278.93; household supplies, \$772.09; gas bills, \$95.85; water rates and drinking water, \$33.80; telephone, \$24.35; repairs, \$9.83; laundry, \$11.39; sundry miscellaneous bills, \$44.76; totals, \$2,987.66, leaving a balance of 91 cents in the treasury.

At last evening's meeting of the Royal Ladies' court of Friendship Council, Royal Arcanum, these officers were elected for the next year: Chairman, Miss Lizzie G. Rollins; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie J. Tuttle; Marshal, Miss Edith M. P. Green; Ward, Miss Annie Tuttle; Executive committee, Mrs. George W. Hillard and Mrs. Otis H. Sleepers.

Entertainment committee: Miss Mabel Clark, Mrs. Oliver A. Fleming, Mrs. Herbert C. Day, Mrs. H. H. Brown, C. M. Collins, Fred A. Moore and Leonard D. Hunt.

Never have the Odd Follows of Exeter been able to witness such impressive work as on last night, when Deputy Lamont Hilton and suite of Portsmouth performed a triple installation. The lodges which held installations were Sagamore, No. 9, of Exeter; Rockingham, No. 22, of Hampton and Fraternity, No. 56, of Newfields. The officers of Sagamore lodge follow:

N. G. Dana W. Baker; V. G. Frank M. Cilley; R. S. Charles H. Palmer; F. S. Rufus N. Elwell; Treasurer, Albert S. Welherell; Trustees, W. T. Davis and Harlan L. Philbrook; R. S. to N. G., Thomas Wallace; R. S. to V. G., Arthur Lytle; Warren, Edwin C. Conner; Conductor, John Sommes; Guarri, Ralph Kruger; After the installation an entertainment was given and a banquet served.

The funeral services of Everett W. Towle were held this afternoon. Prayers were said at the home after which services were held at the Methodist church, the officiating clergyman being Rev. William Woods. The floral remembrances were many. The burial was in the Exeter cemetery. The bearers were William D. Gilmore, Arthur T. Spring, Stephen Towle, Charles Towle and William Boyes, all young friends of the deceased.

The selectmen considered the case of Edward J. Davis and Charles Cory who were given a hearing last Monday afternoon. They are the proprietors of the Hub pool room. They decided that the men could not sleep in the building, that the place could not be opened on Sunday and prohibited card playing in the place.

The annual meeting of the members of the Union Five Cents Savings bank will be held on Monday, Jan. 26, at 2 p. m., for the election of officers, amendment of by-laws and transaction of other business.

C. Charles Hayes of Exeter installed the officers of Keenborough range at Brentwood this evening.

The week of prayer closed this evening with services at the Phillips church conducted by the young people.

The engagement is announced of Marie Francis Adams, formerly editor of the Exeter Gazette, but now

editor of the Hampton Union, and Miss Bertha May Lee of Camden, N. J.

As Edward E. Rowell will not be a candidate for reappointment as member of the school board, two men today announced their candidacy. They are Dr. Frederick A. Clarke, the well known dentist and Frank H. Lamson, a wholesale and retail dealer in crockery.

John A. Eaton has been appointed master mechanic at the Exeter Manufacturing company's mills to take the place of Cyrus E. Robinson, resigned. John H. Tattersall will fill Mr. Eaton's place.

Two new cases of diphtheria are reported in town.

Mrs. A. K. Bugbee is visiting in Boston.

The officers of the Knights of Pythias will be installed on Monday evening.

Several knights from Exeter attended the Knights of Pythias ball at Haverhill, Mass., this evening.

James Lord and Miss Martha C. Lord were married yesterday by Rev. William Woods.

A daughter was born today to Mr. and Mrs. William Toland.

After an illness of four weeks, Fred Moore returned to his position as motorman on the street railway today.

F. W. Ordway passed the day in Boston.

J. W. Duff of Old Orchard, Me., has been given the contract for repaving the bulkheads at Seabrook beach.

Rev. John W. Buckham of Salem, Mass., will preach at the Phillips church on Sunday.

The subject of the Christian Science service at 142 Front street on Sunday afternoon will be "Life."

### SUNDAY SERVICES.

Congregational Church—Rev. L. H. Thayer, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Vesper service at 7:30. All are welcome.

Baptist Church—Rev. George W. Gile, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. Gile, 7:30 p. m. Sunday school in the chapel at 12:00 m. Prayer meetings Tuesdays and Fridays at 7:45 p. m. All are invited.

Free Will Baptist Church—Rev. Charles H. Tucker, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Other services at the usual hours.

Christian Church—Rev. F. H. Gardner, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting on Tuesday evening, and prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. All are welcome.

Old St. John's Church—Episcopal—Church Hill—Rev. Henry E. Hovey, rector. Sunday at 10:30 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon. Holy communion first Sunday in every month and the greater festivals, 12:00. Holy days, 10:30 a. m. Evensong Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Fridays, Ember days in chapel at 7:30 p. m. Parish Sunday school in chapel at 3:00 p. m. At the evensong service, both in church and chapel, the seats are free. At all the services strangers are cordially welcomed and provided for.

Christ Church—Episcopal—Madison street, head of Austin street—Rev. Charles LeV. Brine, rector. On Sundays, holy communion at 7:30, matins or holy communion at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Evensong at 7:30 p. m. On week days, matins (daily) at 9:00 a. m., evensong (daily) at 5:00; on Friday, evensong at 7:30 p. m. Holy communion Thursday at 7:30 a. m. On holy days, holy communion at 7:30, matins at 9:00 a. m., evensong at 7:30 p. m. Seats free and unappropriated. Good music. All welcome.

Methodist Episcopal Church—State street—Rev. Thomas Whiteside, pastor. Morning prayer at 10:00 o'clock. Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Junior league at 3:30 p. m. Epworth league and church service at 7:00 p. m. Social service Tuesday evening and class meeting Friday evening each at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Church of Christ—Universall—Pleasant street, cor. Jenkins avenue. Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor. Sunday in the month at 11:15 a. m. Good music. Y. P. C. U. meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30, in the vestry. Strangers are especially welcome.

Unitarian Church—Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00 m. All are invited.

Advent Church—C. H. Shurtleff, pastor. Social service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Prayer m. Preaching at 2:45 and 7:30 p. m. service at 7:15 p. m. All are invited.

Church of the Immaculate Concep-

tion—Rev. Patrick J. Finnegan, pastor. Services at 8:30 and 10:30, a. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A.—William Frederic Hoehn, general secretary. Association rooms open from 9:00 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Men's meeting, Sundays, at 3:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Salvation Army—Meetings will be held all day in the hall on Market street. Hall drill at 7:30 a. m. Holiness meeting at 10:00 a. m. Free and easy at 2:00 p. m. Salvation meeting at 8:00 p. m.

Christian Science—Woman's Exchange building—Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m., followed by Sunday school, and Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

People's Church—Rev. R. L. Harris, pastor. Service from 11:00 to 12:00, a. m. Sundays. Sunday school at 3:00 p. m. Praise meeting at 7:30 p. m. Preaching at 8:00 p. m. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. Cottage meetings on Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services which are free to all.

First Methodist Church, Kittery—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Prayer meeting at 7:00 p. m.

Second Methodist Church, Kittery—Rev. E. C. Andrews, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 12:00 m. Epworth league meeting at 6:00 p. m. Evening service at 7:00. All are cordially invited.

Advent Christian Church, So. Eliot—Rev. George W. Brown, pastor. Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. Prayer meeting at 11:30 a. m. Preaching at 2:00 p. m. All are welcome.

Second Methodist Church, So. Eliot—Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Sunday school at 1:00 p. m. Preaching at 2:00 p. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

### A GUARANTEE CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturer of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

### KAISER PUT OUT.

Doesn't Like Ambassador Von Holleben's Official Conduct.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Ambassador Von Holleben's leave of absence from Washington is pretty generally considered here as his virtual recall, due to his dissatisfaction with his management of the Venezuelan affair.

This is asserted without reserve in important newspapers and no official denials have yet been forthcoming. It seems that the government feels it was misled or at least not fully informed by the Washington embassy respecting President Roosevelt's attitude when he was requested to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute. They intend to shield that Dr. Von Holleben's despatches regarding the policy of the United States in the Venezuelan business and its general foreign policy have been neither adequate nor precise.

A variety of other reasons may have contributed to the lack of confidence in the ambassador. The Vorwärts Zeitung for instance attributes importance to the telegram sent by Emperor William to Mrs. Kipling March 5, 1899, when Kipling was in New York. The new paper assumes that Dr. Von Holleben counseled the sending of the telegram and that his majesty, especially since the publication of Kipling's poem, "The Powers," is that he was ill advised.

Dr. Von Holleben's critics at a year that he showed an unskillful hand in the champagne war and in the White incident and also in permitting himself to become the object of press attacks even though unjustly.

The matter of the statue of Frederick the Great is also remembered, with its indifferent reception by part of the American people. This, it is alleged, Dr. Von Holleben ought to have foreseen, and it is further said, he should have dissuaded the emperor from offering the statue to the United States.

### A YORK COUNTY RECORD.

The grand jury of the York county supreme court broke the record on Thursday, reporting after only 18 hours of actual working sessions. Of the 44 indictments reported, only four are made public. Most of the others are higher indictments.

## A SONG WITHOUT WORDS

"Father," said Betty, "please don't hurry home. It is not a bit late yet nor dark, and I want to see Flossy and Clover coming up from the meadow. This is such a comfortable still. Do lean on it."

Betty's father looked out across the meadow and the brook into the shining silver sky and then down at his little girl.

"It is a delightful still, Betty, and very tempting, but somehow I have never liked looking over at the Red House since the widow came there."

"Father, I thought the Red House was empty?"

"Did you, dear? No. The widow lives there alone now. At least she has her children to comfort her, but they are very young, and she is sad, Betty."

"How many children has she, father?"

"Five, I think. I have an idea that one met with a violent death just after its poor father, but I have not asked her. I did not like to speak to her about it, although sometimes I have had the audacity to peep between the chinks of her curtain and see the little heads clustering round her."

Betty was making a slow calculation in her own mind.

"Five! That's like us, father. May we get to know the children? Even if they are very, very sad about their father, they might like to have us to tea."

"Yes, dear, but it must be the other way round. They must have tea with you, for they are very poor, and I don't think my hungry daughters would appreciate their teas. Their father worked hard and was very provident, and often and often I have watched him go home after nightfall laden with food for his wife and little ones. But now it is so different! The little widow works night and day and denies herself even the necessities of life, but it is a hard thing for her, Betty, to satisfy and tend and nurse her growing family."

Betty's blue eyes were soft and misty with tears.

"Oh, father, how terrible it sounds! Do let us help them, the poor widow and her little children. I will give them some of my breakfast every day and my tea. Poor, poor widow!"

"You must not imagine she is discontented because she is sad, Betty. She is a brave little soul, and I have heard her singing to her little ones when I am sure her heart was very heavy. I was glad to hear her, because it made me think that she was getting over her loss."

"How did her husband die, father?"

"He died a violent death." Betty looked round fearfully and then grasped her father's hand.

"Murdered! Oh, father, how horrible! Surely it can't be true! Nurse would have told us. She always tells us horrors when she is doing our hair."

"All the same, it is true, Betty, although nurse may not have heard it. He was shot down on his way home as he was traveling slowly in the cool of the evening. The poor little wife was looking out for him, and she saw it all. The cruel gun, the ambushed enemy, the brave effort he made to get home, the struggle, the fall and then—the end! Betty, I shall never forget the pitifulness of it—the cries of the desolate wife, the clamor of the children."

"I was over the stile—this stile—in a moment, and I carried him home and laid him out stiffly on the seat under the yew tree. I meant to bury him in the early morning, but when I came again he was gone."

"Father?" interrupted Betty. "You are making it up. I know you wouldn't talk to me like that about any real murder. Oh, father, is it really and truly true?"

"Yes, it is quite true."

"Oh, I know what you mean," said Betty, with flushed cheeks. "It is true in a way, but not as I mean. It is not a man at all; just an animal or a bird. Oh, I guess all the story now. It is that little brown wren that Cyril shot the first day of the holidays."

"Well, Betty?"

"I knew you were sorry, father, although you did not say anything."

"And what was the good of saying anything, I should like to know, when Cyril was back in his own room, practicing with his air gun to see how many more murders he could commit with impunity?"

"He didn't mean it to be a murder, father. Tell me more about her."

"About the little brown wren?"

"But call her the widow, father. It sounds so much more sad."

"Well, the widow was just what I told you, Betty; just as patient and brave and tender hearted, and if you care to clamber over the stile and climb to the first branch of the ash tree you can peep between the chinks of her curtain and watch her cuddling her babies and singing her song without words."

"Cyril never thought of it like that, father," said Betty. "He just likes a target to shoot at. If I tell him the story of the wren, father, and call her the widow, as you do, I don't believe he will ever shoot at the birds again. Cyril has a very kind heart, really."

"Well, you can try, Betty," said her father.

### A STAR PERFORMER.

How Dorothy Played "Dolly's Lullaby" and Taught Tom a Lesson.

At the last minute the star pupil did not appear, and Miss Garland was in despair, for she had no one to take her place. The guests were all there, and it was already 8 o'clock, the time stated for the commencement of the musicale. Then she caught sight of a little face down among the guests. It belonged to Dorothy Madden, her youngest pupil, sitting between her mother and father. A happy thought struck Miss Garland and, although she had not intended to have the little girl play, she sent Tom McGinnis to get her. Tom was the boy who had been hired to serve the refreshments after the musicale. He made his way to Dorothy and said:

"Say, sissy, Miss Garland says will you come and play that 'ere 'Dolly's Lullaby' or some such truck to help her out? I guess she thinks Miss Mary's gone up a spout."

Dorothy looked at the boy primly.

"Little boy, that's slang, and you know I don't like slang."

"Deed, sissy!"

"Don't interrupt. Papa, shall I play the 'Dolly's Lullaby'?"

"Yes, Dorothy, if you think you know it well enough."

"Oh, of course I do. Don't I, mamma? Yes, little boy. You may tell Miss Garland I will play. Papa, you may 'scot me to her. I might let the little boy if he didn't talk slang."

Tom giggled as he went away. He was nine years older than Dorothy, and it amused him very much to have her call him "little boy."

Dorothy took her father's hand and went behind the screen, where Miss Garland awaited her.

"You won't be frightened, will you, darling?" she asked the little girl.

"Deed not, Mamma has heard me play before, and I'm not a bit afraid."

Miss Garland smiled.

"Well, do your best, that's all. I never can forgive Mary for going back on me this way."

"Maybe she has the toothache," suggested Dorothy.

"Well, maybe."

Miss Garland offered to sit beside Dorothy while she played, but the young lady declined. She walked boldly out on the platform, but when she saw the crowd of faces she exclaimed innocently:

"Why, you look lots more from here!"

The people laughed, and Dorothy made a quaint little bow and sat down at the piano. She played the little piece with ease, probably with more ease than an older and more nervous child would have done.

When the refreshments were served, Dorothy sat close to her mother, for now that it was all over she was a little bashful. And well she might be, for all these strange people whom she had never seen before came to pet her, to bring an unusually good piece of cake or to pick out the best bonbons for the little queen of the musicale, as indeed she was. Tom selected the prettiest plate for Dorothy's ice cream, and when he took it to her he whispered:

"You was all right, sissy, and I'm sorry if I hurt your feelin's by talkin' slang."—Jessie Wilcox in Brooklyn Eagle.

### How Cranston Saved His Brother.

A ten-year-old boy at Arvada, Colo., recently displayed an act of heroism and devotion to his brother that entitles him to almost any honor that may be paid him.

Two little sons of Rev. J. R. Rader, aged ten and five, were walking up the track of the electric road and were crossing a cattle guard when the little fellow caught a foot between the bars. Every one knows how the cars are speeded over the Arvada line, like a railroad express at times. Soon the boys heard a car coming at the rate of perhaps fifty miles an hour.

The foot was wedged in so fast that their combined strength was not enough to release it, although they tugged and strained. Then the eldest boy,



CRANSTON AND MILES RADER.

whose name is Cranston, started down the track toward the car and began to wave his hands and shout. Motoneers became very much accustomed to little boys doing that sort of thing and then jumping aside before the car strikes them, so they do not pay much attention to them. This little boy did not intend to leave the track, although the motoneer blew his air whistle and shouted to him. The motoneer finally realized in time that something was wrong and got the car stopped within a few inches of the boy. The little Cranston declares that he would have let himself be run down before he would have let the car pass him and strike his younger brother, Miles.

The motoneer went to the assistance of the younger brother and had to remove the shoe before the foot could be released.—Atlantic Boy.

### UNIONS HAVE COME TO STAY.

A College President Who Defends the Organization of Labor.

In an address before the New England Society of Scranton, Pa., Rev. Dr. W. A. Stryker, president of Hamilton college, said:

"Unions of labor have come to stay. Combination and 'community of interest' are their inherent right also. They are a fact and a factor. They must be recognized. They are recognized even in denying them recognition."

Fingers in one's ears is an ultimatum that two can play at. To hide under the bedclothes may comfort the child, but will not stop the thunderstorm. Even to a criminal the law does not deny the right to choose his own attorney. The credentials of any spokesman are from those who send him, not from those to whom he is sent. The principal accredits his agent."

Organized capital speaks through its delegate. Labor has the same right. If a given envoy is difficult, austere or offensive, so much the worse for those who commission him. Either party may request a different delegate, but to prescribe how he shall be chosen or to refuse all is to break off diplomatic relations. The right not to deal through self sent messengers does not modify the duty to recognize those who are properly indorsed. Only faulty challenges the right of men to act and to speak collectively and by whom they will. Obviously 100,000 workmen cannot state their cause separately to ten executive boards. The question, gentlemen, as to Mr. Baer, or as to Mr. Mitchell, is not whether he is in the employ of those to whom he goes, but whether he is authorized by those from whom he comes. The contention of the operators that they may dictate just how their men shall approach them cannot hold its ground before American common sense and fair play. It will fall, it falls already, for that public which does not quibble knows that practically the United Mine Workers as such and in the person of John Mitchell are before the commission and the country. The arbitrary precept issues so far only in mutual exasperations and furnishes the prolific opportunities of marplots. Any genuine effort to agree must listen to all parties claiming to be such.

As to the alleged nonresponsibility of the miners because they are not incorporated, remember that since they cannot be enjoined they cannot enjoin. It is, even further remember, that their adhesion to their word given is their whole capital. They know that the country watches them in this to see if they be men. Under immense temptation they have this summer past kept their word. It is much. It is enough. Incorporation may be a wise device, but it is not the first and great commandment.

As to "compulsory arbitration," who wants it? It is a contradiction in terms. The essence of arbitration is voluntary consent to take advice. If its obiter dicta are amicably accepted, it is excellent. If it can compel, it is but a new court, and we are where we started. Agreement and litigation are two opposite ways. If arbitration could be compulsory, it would be superfluous.

But, and moreover, not only must corporations give the freedom they take, not treating equity as a thing to be settled by an ex parte dictum; they must also admit and rectify their errors.

### The Employer's Mastery Passing.

The industrial mastery of the employer is passing rapidly. Labor organizations and the laborers' improved condition are in fact destroying it. As a substitute for the old system it is inevitable that the employer must accept the fact and act toward the dealer in labor as he acts toward the dealer in raw material, making the best bargain he can, with no favor but civility. A whole century of change has led from a system in which responsibility might be shirked (by the master in oppression of a servant, by the servant in the hope of charitable aid from his master) to this better system of co-ordinate responsibilities definitely placed and not to be shirked without loss to the delinquent. The rise of the factory system, with its much lamented severance of personal bonds between master and worker, and the organization of labor, which the factory system facilitated, have contributed most to this fortunate revolution.—Atlantic Monthly.

### Chorus Girls to Organize.

There is a general movement on foot among the chorus girls of the theatrical profession to become organized for the purpose of obtaining higher salaries. The girls claim that in the last year or two the large theatrical managers have gradually reduced their salaries. At present some of the members of the choruses of the largest opera companies are receiving only \$14 per week and are compelled to play in as many extra matinee performances as the managers see fit to require. They claim that a salary of \$14 is insufficient for them to properly live and buy the great amount of clothing necessary for one who has chosen such a profession.

### Union Men at Pullman.

The population of Pullman, Ill., the scene of the great strike in the car shops of 1894, is now almost entirely composed of union men. The Pullman company is not ignorant of the change which has come about in spite of its supposed policy and has on several occasions lately acknowledged the unions by making concessions to the men.

### Union to Build a Hospital.

The Chicago local union of the International Association of Machinists has decided to build a hospital, to be known as the Machinists' sanitarium, and will have twenty beds for the accommodation of members of the union. It will be supported by a membership fee of \$1 and a weekly payment of 10 cents.



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SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1903.

Down in Norfolk, Va., toy pistols are used by the boys in celebrating Christmas about as they are by the boys of New England in celebrating the Fourth of July. And they appear to be as deadly at Christmas time as in midsummer, judging from the reports from Norfolk, which say that seventeen deaths from lockjaw caused by wounds from toy pistols have occurred there since the holidays, and that the municipal authorities have ordered an investigation into the quality of the ammunition used. The fault is more likely with the make of the pistols than with the ammunition. If the Norfolk toy pistols are like the cheap things which caused hundreds of deaths throughout New England and in other states fifteen or twenty years ago, and the sale of which was prohibited by many cities in consequence, they are especially likely to be accidentally discharged into the palm of the left hand while being prepared for firing, badly tearing the flesh near the base of the thumb. If that is the kind of toy pistol the boys of Norfolk use, the way to stop the epidemic of lockjaw is to prohibit their sale, and that is the only effective way.

Jackson I. Case of Racine, Wisconsin, a millionaire manufacturer, son of the man who owned the famous racetrack, Jay Byre See, and himself the leading horseman in Wisconsin, became so angry with his doctors a year or so ago because they told him he had an incurable kidney disease that he threw physic to the dogs and took up Christian Science. Recently a Milwaukee paper printed a story that he was so sick he could not live through the night, and had given up Christian Science treatment. This made him so mad when he read it that he got out of bed and went to his office, did a big day's work, which he wound up by dictating a sharp letter to the Milwaukee editor saying there is no such thing as sickness then fell in his tracks, and died before a doctor could reach his side. If believing there is no such thing as sickness would prevent a person dying with disease it would be an excellent belief to tie to. Perhaps some of those who say there is no such thing as sickness do not really believe it; that's why sickness kills them.

There is much discussion going on among the democratic leaders of some states as to whether Judge Alton B. Parker of New York or Hon. Richard Olney of Massachusetts would be the best man for the democratic party to nominate for president in 1904. Nobody else seems to get much mention just at present. Tom L. Johnson and his circus were relegated to a rear seat by the result of the Ohio election; the only paper that has anything to say of Bryan is the Commoner, published at Lincoln, Nebraska; and Gorman of Maryland and I-am-a-democrat Hill of New York, both of whom would like to be "He" are neither of them spoken of as presidential possibilities. Hill is blamed for the democratic defeat in New York at the last election, as it was his influence that prevented Judge Parker from being nominated for governor, which nomination, had it been made, the demo-

cratic claim would have resulted in Gov. Odell's defeat in his contest for re-election. That Hill's influence which was sufficient to defeat Parker's nomination for governor, might also be sufficient to defeat his nomination for president, does not seem to be taken into consideration. Mr. Olney, it is claimed, would stand a better chance of getting the gold and silver wings of the party to flap together than almost anybody who could be named, as, though a gold man, he spoke in favor of and voted for Bryan. He was also the real author of the only creditable achievement of the Cleveland administration, in the Venezuela business. Mr. Cleveland himself is admitted to be the most impossible of impossibilities. The nomination of a democratic candidate for the presidency is a long way off yet, and the election of one a good deal longer way; but their talk about it is mildly interesting, if one likes it.

**PENCIL POINTS.**

The man who starts out to reform New York has got a life job.

If a man couldn't find fault occasionally life would hardly be worth living.

Hawaii is now tied to Columbia's apron strings and it behooves her to be good.

It is fortunate that America has no poet laureate. There are already poets enough in this country.

The trusts may find out to their sorrow ere long that Attorney General Knox is still gunning for them.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bryan will never predict prosperity, for that would be a certain augury of calamity.

The trust magnates evidently want to make money so that they may be able to found libraries and endow colleges.

Here's hoping that Germany will collect her little bill from Venezuela right away and stop bothering us about it.

The men who claim to be tired of the responsibility of great wealth might give their money away and try poverty for a while.

Now that the Hapsburg family has dropped Archduke Leopold, it is to be hoped that he won't take it into his head to visit America.

If the King of Belgium comes to America next summer, he may find that the American people are particular about their acquaintances.

The keep-off-the-grass sings, which were planted on the American continent years ago by Uncle Sam, are still in good condition and easily read.

Capt Titus of the New York detective bureau has been ousted from his position. The criminals of New York will be sorry to see Titus go, if no one else is.

Peary says that if someone will back him to the extent of \$150,000 he will find the Pole. The question is, will the Pole be worth \$150,000 after Peary has found it?

We will take off our hats to President Baer if he will discipline the coal dealers who have charged exorbitant prices—as he has promised to do. But will Mr. Baer keep his promise.

**AN OFFICIAL BLUNDER.**

For occasional exhibitions of genuine assiduity we will back the self-sufficient government official against the world. This observation is prompted by a recent ruling of Supervising Inspector R. S. Roble of the United States steamboat inspection service, with headquarters at New York. In this ruling Inspector Roble decides that licenses for masters and pilots of yachts will not hereafter be granted save to those persons who have served three years as mate on a vessel of the merchant marine, and that all licenses now held by persons who have not gone through such service were illegally issued—hence, void.

The effect of this ruling is to absolutely debar the amateur from becoming master or pilot of a pleasure craft, no matter how competent he may be, and also to forfeit the licenses of many masters and pilots who have sailed pleasure craft for many years, and with unquestionable ability, but who have seen no other service. If the ruling is not reversed on appeal, it is probable that 90 per-

cent of the professional masters and pilots of yachts will find themselves deprived of their licenses, while the door is closed and locked against the amateur, no matter how carefully he may have been educated and trained to the work in which he takes pleasure and upon which he spends his money liberally. The ruling, therefore, deals a deathblow to the gentlemanly sport in which America as a nation has always taken great pride, and which has been to the immense pecuniary advantage of the shipbuilding and outfitting industry in this country.

The public official who will put himself in such an attitude of antagonism to what is a fixed institution of the republic cannot be properly estimated. He is either suffering from such a severe attack of head development as to have been deprived of his right senses, or, in an excess of zeal at wielding new-found authority, he does not hesitate to make an unmitigated ass of himself. But no matter what the nature of the official's affliction, the higher powers should see to it that a curb is put upon his misdirected zeal.—Maritime News and Review.

**A HOPELESS LUNACY.**

The case of William J. Bryan is evidently hopeless and incurable. He has been down in Mexico, apparently thinking that, like Hamlet's madness in England, it would not be noticed there because all would be as crazy as he. He has been talking in an "authorized interview" at Monterey and strenuously advising Mexico against the gold standard.

He tells the people of that republic, who are now enjoying the delights of "free silver," that the interests of the "big financiers" are "adverse to the interests of the people." They want money scarce that it may rise in value and that they may control it. They drive nations to the gold standard and then profit by furnishing the gold. If bonds are issued "in the money of the country," the people get the bonds and furnish the money, but if gold bonds are issued the big financiers must be applied to, for they control the gold.

So Mexico is warned against putting herself in the hands of the big "financiers" and asked why she should "abandon a money she produces and then borrow money to do business." This interview has every appearance of being authentic as well as "authorized," and it makes Bryan's case clear. His lunacy is evidently beyond remedy. But happily it has become harmless.

**ABOUT WHAT'S-HIS-NAME.**

But what could you expect from a man with a name like a buzzsaw?—Milwaukee Sentinel

General von Boguslawski seems to be in for a good, strong calling downski.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Unless General Boguslawski exercises more caution he is likely to have a few syllable shot off.—Canton (O.) News-Democrat

What if General Boguslawski should capture General Mies on his European trip and hold him as hostage?—Omaha Commercial Tribune

It is not worth while to repose much confidence in the opinion on international law of General Boguslawski.—St. Louis Globe Democrat

Doubtless the explosive utterances attributed to General Boguslawski, otherwise not of international renown, will again stir up the amateur diplomatists.—Ohio State Journal.

It is barely possible that General von Boguslawski made those sensational remarks about the Monroe doctrine for the purpose of increasing his circulation.—Buffalo Express.

If this country wishes to inflict a punishment on the intrepid General Boguslawski it might send him a cat alogue of the numerous ways his name had been applied in the news papers.—Pittsburg Dispatch

General von Boguslawski, the German military expert, who referred to "this diseased self-importance of America," is authority for the statement that his name is pronounced with a harsh accent on the first two syllables.—Springfield Union

There is a disposition to reply to his quotation: Quote onski Boguslawski, but keep offski the grassski—meaning thereby all portions of the western hemisphere to which the Monroe doctrine applies.—St. Louis Republic.

**BUILDING CONTRACTS.**

The total value of contracts awarded on new building and engineering enterprises throughout New England for the week ending January 7, 1903, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge company, of Boston, approximates \$1,703,000 as against \$1,336,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

About eighteen per cent of the contracts awarded for the week is for new dwellings, apartments, hotels, etc., while thirty-two per cent is for mills, factories and other manufacturing buildings.



**A GOOD ENDORSEMENT.**

The Providence Journal says of Graham's Southern Specialty company, due at Music hall next week: "The performance was one of the best of its kind which has been given in this city for some time and the performers received hearty applause from those present for their excellent singing and dancing. Master Ellis Jackson made one of the hits of the evening. He is a very small-sized colored youth, but what he lacks in stature he certainly makes up in his watty sayings and his playing of the cornet was very good. Miss Cleo Desmond attracted considerable attention by her attractive costumes and her artistic rendering of 'coon' and sentimental songs. The others in the company carried out their part of the performance in a creditable manner and the singing of the chorus was excellent.

A one act comedy, "Strangers in Ragville," is presented, also a travesty on "Florodora" and the olio is excellent.

**MELODY, MIMICRY AND MIRTH.**

One of the jolliest entertainments now on the road this season is given by Graham's New Southern Specialty company, an organization of clever comedians, vocalists and dancers who have met with immense favor wherever they have appeared. Manager Graham has selected his people with great care, having in view originality as well as ability, and in consequence the performances they give are really unique, and not at all like the vaudeville "shows" that run along on the old conventional lines, without a spark of novelty. Wherever the organization has appeared twice, the second audience has invariably packed the house, which is the best of evidence of its merits. The Graham company will appear at Music hall on Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week.

**ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.**

All the favorites who were in the cast at Wallack's theatre last spring and later at Manhattan beach are with The Show Girl this season, including Frank Lator, David Lythgoe, Robert Dailey, William Mowry, David Abrahams (the great cat), Yolande Wallace, Marie Hilton, Katherine Warren and John Ford, the prince of dancers. The company includes the marvellous Three Rose Buds and a chorus of the daintiest and best groomed choristers in the world. Scintillating the production is entirely new, Manager Rice having had built during the summer a completely new equipment.

**THE PASSING OF THE PIE.**

A word now as to the causes of the disaster with which pie has come to be regarded. Like other things, it kept a place by force of tradition after its special work was done; and being always a "hearty" dish, when the savory piece of pie was added to the plenty of the prosperous table, in the nature of things it proved the one straw too much and broke down the digestion already weakened by indoor life and airtight stoves.

The pie is not as black as it has been painted, having had to bear the load of many circumstances not its own fault. The viand which has usurped its place at dinner is not as blameless as it is commonly held to be. For children eating no meat, pudding may be well at dinner, but for grown-ups, a helping of pudding gives as much unnecessary food value as did pie. It must be remembered in discussing pastry, also, that it was, in good hands, not the heavy, greasy kind so often found today. The early cooks attained great skill in preparing light, flaky "crusts." The passing of the pie is not to be regretted in view of the greater abundance of fresh food, especially as the making of the pie requires not only skill but time, and the baking of the pie in modern stoves is a matter of large experience.—Good Housekeeping.

**CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE.**

The chaplain of the house is Rev. William H. Gotchell of the Freewill Baptist church at Lakeport, one of the best known clergymen of his denomination in New Hampshire.

This was the coldest morning of the new year.

**DISTURBED SLEEP IN CHILDHOOD**

If a child is restless in the night, starting suddenly from sleep, tossing about the bed, grinding the teeth—growing thin and listless, apparently from loss of rest—the trouble is worms. A few doses of that famous old remedy,

**TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR**

will expel the worms, and cure the diseased conditions, causing the child to sleep well at night, and, naturally, give it a bright and cheerful disposition throughout the day. Dr. True's Pin Worm Elixir is a purely vegetable remedy that would not harm the most delicate child even if it had no worms. In use 50 years. Sold at stores generally, 35 cents. Booklet on Children and Their Diseases free. Write us for it.

**Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.**  
Special treatment for Tape Worms. Send for pamphlet.

**SNAPSHOTS.**

Six hundred people sat down to a banquet of horse meat in Berlin last night. And it wasn't even labelled "Corned Beef."—Portland Advertiser.

There is going to be a fair in St. Louis in 1904—and a circus in the rest of the country.—New York Mail and Express.

If Germany needs the money before Castro pays it, she might hook der Kaiser.—Baltimore American.

When Russell Sage goes into the profit sharing business, the millennium will be at hand.—Manchester Mirror.

There will be little sadness shown over the latest report of the death of the Mad Mullah. And one reason for his callousness is the fact that nobody believes the report.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If Kipling would write about the American soldier his muse might find a little inspiration.—Portsmouth Chronicle.

He did just that years ago in his American Notes. But that has been forgiven.—Portland Advertiser.

The Chicago Tribune asks: "Do we eat too much?" We can't answer positively about that, but we feel pretty sure we pay too much for what we eat.—Portland Express.

Topsy, the elephant that was killed at Coney Island the other day, was disposed of because she was a man-killing elephant. She had killed a man who offered her a cigarette, and it does seem as if she ought to have had the benefit of extra circumstances.—Manchester Union.

The Rev. Dr. James T. Linn, of Goshen, N. Y., married thirteen wives and lived ninety-three years. There is nothing to show how many centuries he thought he lived.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Andrew Carnegie has purchased another Scottish estate, paying \$225,000 for it. If worse should come to worst Mr. Carnegie will be sure to have a place he can call home.—Cleveland Leader.

The peach crop in Connecticut is the first in the field to be killed by the frosts. The other states will follow as usual.—Baltimore American.

One day a gift of a million to Chicago university, and the next a rise of two cents a gallon in the price of kerosene oil. One week an advance of ten per cent in the wages of the railroad employees, and the next an advance in the transportation rates.—Boston Journal.

**NAVAL NOTES.**

President Roosevelt has sent these navy nominations to the senate: To be assistant naval constructors, Sidney M. Henry, New York, and Lewis B. McBride, Pennsylvania, to be pay director, L. G. Boggs, now pay inspector.

The navy department has decided to court martial George Ford, a gunner on the Columbia, at the New York navy yard, who disappeared about October 15. After two months' absence his name was dropped from the naval service, and the new naval register, about to appear, records him as a deserter. Ford walked aboard the Columbia and reported for duty a week ago. He denied that he deserted, asserting that he had been living in Brooklyn. He had no valid excuse to offer for his absence, but insisted that he was not a deserter.

The question first presented was whether Ford could be tried at all, he being technically out of the service, but this point the department has decided in the affirmative. Another point is whether if the court acquits him of desertion, Ford is thereby restored to the service.

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**CENTRAL LABOR UNION.**  
Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Vice Pres., James Lyons;  
Sec. Sec., Francis Quinn.  
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.  
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

**FEDERAL UNION.**  
Pres., Gordon Preble;  
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Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

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Vice Pres., Harrison O. Holtz;  
Sec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;  
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;  
Serg. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.  
Meets in Police hall, second Saturday of each month.

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Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

**COOPER'S UNION.**  
Pres., Stanton Truman;  
Sec., John Molloy.  
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

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Pres., John Harrington;  
Sec., William Dunn.  
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

**HOD-CARRIERS.**  
Pres., Frank Bray;  
Sec., Brainerd Hersey.  
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

**GROCERY CLERKS.**  
Pres., William Harrison;  
Sec., Walter Staples.  
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

**TEAMSTERS UNION.**  
Pres., John Gorman;  
Sec., James D. Brooks.  
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

**BARBERS.**  
Pres., John Long;  
Sec., Frank Hann.  
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

**GRANITE CUTTERS.**  
Pres., John T. Mallon;  
Sec., James McNaughton.  
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

**CARPENTERS UNION.**  
Pres., Frank Dennett;  
Sec. Sec., John Parsons.  
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

**LONGSHOREMEN.**  
Pres., Jere Conhig;  
Sec., Michael Leyden.  
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

**BOTTLEERS.**  
Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;  
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Police hall, High street.

**BREWERY WORKERS.**  
Pres., Albert Adams;  
Sec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;  
Fin. Sec., John Connell.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

**BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.**  
Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;  
Sec., James B. Chickering.  
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

**BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.**  
Pres., James H. Cogan;  
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;  
Treas., Edward Amazeen.  
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

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# Celebrate Civic Beginnings

Chicago and New York Prepare to Observe Historic Anniversaries

THE two largest cities in the Union are busily preparing to observe anniversaries of important events in their history. Chicago will soon be 100 years old and that the city may not forget the history of its beginning the leading social and civic organizations have planned to celebrate the centennial by a week's festivities. The event will not take place until next fall, the promoters beginning their work early to insure success. Carter Harrison, whose father was also mayor of Chicago, is the present chief executive of the great metropolis of the west.

New York intends to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary



MAYOR CARTER HARRISON OF CHICAGO.

of the foundation of its municipal government during the early part of this year. Just what form the observance will take has not yet been decided, but the ceremonies will befit the occasion, and the details will soon be perfected.

The Chicago celebration is to be largely historical. Not quite a century has elapsed since the first permanent white settler erected his home in 1804 on what is now the site of the great city of Chicago. He had been preceded a few months by the soldiers of Uncle Sam, who had erected a little palisade fort and a blockhouse on a narrow point of land at the mouth of the Chicago river. This was named Fort Dearborn.

The first settler was John Kinzie, who died in 1828. His home was the first family residence built in Chicago, and near where it stood on the north side of the river gigantic warehouses stand today.

The event that signified the foundation of Chicago and the beginning of a new epoch in that part of America lying west of the Alleghenies occurred July 4, 1803. The United States government in seeking an advantageous location for an outpost had chosen the present site of Chicago.

It is to commemorate the choice of this spot as the site of Fort Dearborn that the centennial celebration is planned. But it is not planned to celebrate the founding of the city any more than to glory in its growth and its ability to withstand the many disasters that from time to time have almost erased it from the map.

In 1812 the entire population of the future city consisted of John Kinzie and his family, a French laborer, a Mr. Burns and his family, Captain Heald, Lieutenant Helm and Sergeant Holt and their families and sixty-four soldiers. The United States had declared war against Great Britain, and the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomes became hostile.

In August an order came from General Hull for the little garrison to go to



MAYOR SETH LOW OF NEW YORK.

Fort Wayne. Captain Heald, acting against the advice of the other officers and the settlers, decided to evacuate the fort. He did not carry out his plans at once, but resolved to attempt to placate the redskins by dividing among them the stores which could not be taken away.

The evacuation was begun on August 15. The little band fled out of the post to the music of a dead march. With his Miami Captain Wells led the procession, knowing that death was almost certain. Down along the stretch

of sandy shore the column marched. To the west, on the ridges, loomed the Indian escort, composed of five hundred and fifty warriors. Everything went well until the settlers and soldiers reached what is now the foot of Eleventh street, when Captain Wells came riding furiously back from the front and called out that the Indians were preparing to make an attack. An instant later the red men began firing.

The troops answered the charge, but the friendly Miami fled in terror and left the settlers to the attacking Indians. Captain Wells stood his ground and fought gallantly, but was killed. The Indians scalped him and tore his heart from his body. The troops then fought past the Indians and reached a slight eminence on the prairie, but were forced to surrender, with the condition that their lives were to be spared. In the fight the Indians lost about fifteen killed, but about fifty of the whites were massacred. All the wounded were killed and mutilated. The next day the Indians burned Fort Dearborn. This was Chicago's first disaster.

There stands today on Eighteenth street a monument erected to commemorate the slaughter of the settlers who unwillingly trusted themselves to the guidance of the treacherous natives.

For the next twenty years the settlement grew but little. The town of Chicago was incorporated in 1837, and in the same year its first newspaper appeared. The town grew rapidly. In 1837 the city was incorporated. Then came the great fire of 1871, when nearly 20,000 buildings were destroyed and 100,000 people made homeless. Chicago, undaunted, reared a greater and a more magnificent city.

It is this spirit that has overcome all trials, that has thwarted repeated disaster and kept up the march of progress that the proposed celebration is designed to honor. The promoters of



MASSACRE MONUMENT, CHICAGO.

[Erected on the site of Fort Dearborn.] the centennial deem the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Dearborn as the time to exult over the indomitable courage of the founders and builders of the western metropolis.

New York city's celebration will commemorate a less important event—the establishment of local rule. New York city in 1653, then known under the Dutch rule as New Amsterdam, first obtained the concession of local government. Until that period the patroons held sway. Their life, surroundings, dress, manners and jurisdiction were the quintessence of feudalism, with the exception that they were denied the power of introducing political changes without the consent of the Dutch government.

The patroons were succeeded by Director Kieft of the Dutch West India company, which held many concessions, and Petrus Stuyvesant, who surrendered New Netherlands to Richard Nicolls, deputy of the Duke of York, in 1664, in the war between England and Holland. New Amsterdam then became New York city, and under English rule the local government was introduced.

The first mayor of the city was chosen in 1698. He was Thomas De La Vall. The chief executives were appointed at that time by the common council, and it was not until 1832 that the legislature enacted a law whereby the mayors could be elected.

Ninety-three mayors have held the office since 1698 up to the present time. Seth Low, former president of Columbia college, is the present chief executive of the city of New York, the largest city on the American continent and the second city in the world in point of population and wealth.

## THE WONDER BOTTLE.

How Professor Gates Is Enabled to Read Human Thoughts.

Science is at last to penetrate the secrets of the human mind, according to Professor Elmer W. Gates, who has discovered, so he claims, that every thought of the brain has a distinctive color and that he has devised an apparatus that will accurately record them.

Professor Gates, who has been working on his discovery for many years in his laboratory at Washington, is already noted in the scientific world.

If his latest discovery can be developed for practical use, the apparatus is



PROFESSOR ELMER W. GATES.

expected to prove of great value to physicians and criminologists. It is claimed that it will register acute melancholia and can detect whether criminals are telling the truth or the opposite.

The apparatus consists of a tall glass jar, half filled with a colorless solution, and to which are attached two glass tubes which pass through an opening in its top. One of the tubes has an appliance which fits over the mouth and the other runs to a glass receptacle containing purified air.

When the apparatus is fitted over the mouth of a person and the breath passes through the liquid and thence to the glass receptacle, the varying thoughts within the mind are reflected in the changing colors of the liquid in the jar, this action being due, in brief, to the effect of the variable chemical properties of the breath upon the solution.

So far the experiments have merely determined what colors reflect certain moods, such as happiness or melancholia, but as the work progresses and considerably more data are compiled it is expected that the knowledge of the brain colors will grow correspondingly.

So it seems, if all that is said about this latest addition to scientific knowledge is true, that Professor Gates has evolved a machine that will make the innermost thoughts of the human mind as an open book through the medium of his "wonder bottle."

## SINGER TO MARRY.

Why the American Prima Donna Is to Leave the Operatic Stage.

Mlle. Zelle de Lussan, the prima donna who has just announced that she will leave the operatic stage forever at the close of the present season to become the bride of Henrique Rebelo do Brazil, made her first appearance on the stage in her home city, Brooklyn, at the age of nine years.

While still in her teens she was heard in "Carmen" by Colonel Mapleson, the English impresario. He advised her to go to England and subsequently became her manager. She made her London debut when twenty years of age in "Carmen" at the Albert hall.

The London music loving public was captivated by the singing of the new-



MLLE. ZELLE DE LUSSAN.

comer. "Carmen" had the longest run in the history of the house. Queen Victoria sent a letter expressing upon silver commanding Mlle. de Lussan to appear at Balmoral. As she was about to leave the queen asked and pinned a diamond brooch at her throat.

Other successes followed in England and the continent. Last year she was with the Grand Opera company. This season she has been touring in concert. The wedding will take place in New York next April.

## THE ROW IN MOROCCO.

CAUSE OF THE UPRISING AGAINST SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ.

Mohammedans Object to His Acceptance of Modern Ideas—How the Pretender Rose to Power—A Little Known Land.

Mulai Abdul Aziz, nominal sovereign of the warring tribes that make up the population of Morocco, that little known country which occupies the northwest corner of Africa, has been leading the strenuous life since the pretender to his throne has been on the warpath.

The population of Morocco is composed of Moors, Riffs, Berbers, Arabs and a sprinkling of various other eastern tribes, many of them nomads. Outside of Fez, Marakesh, where are the palaces of the sultan, and the coast cities little is known of the people. The population is estimated at 5,000,000.

Along the northwestern coast, opposite the frowning rock of Gibraltar, and for a short distance to the east and the southwest, there is a population estimated at about 500,000, but whether the total number of the people, including the wild tribesmen of the interior, wandering between the coast hills and the Sahara and southward into the desert, are 9,000,000 or only 3,000,000 there is no clear knowledge. In consequence it is not known what force in numbers or in arms is behind the pretender to the sultan's place, who has advanced from the south, defeated the sultan's armies and approached the capital city, Fez.

For some three or four months the pretender has been fomenting trouble. At first the government of the sultan took little notice of the matter. The pretender, whose name is Omar Zarahuni, proclaimed himself on a divine mission and at first confined himself to preaching a holy war against Christians among the Berber mountain tribe of Ghiata, the most ignorant, superstitious and fanatical tribe in Morocco. Gaining a fair amount of success, he proclaimed himself a brother of the present sultan and declared that he was working in accordance with the desires of the inhabitants of Fez, the capital of the country, who were only awaiting his arrival to proclaim him sultan.

Like nearly all Moorish impostors, he preaches and carries out humility of spirit and rides only on a donkey, in



MULAI ABDUL AZIZ, SULTAN OF MOROCCO [In securing this photograph the wily camera artist pretended to be taking a snapshot of the bicycle only.]

front of which walks a man carrying a prayer rug, while behind him rides his servant, mounted upon a horse. Since starting his mission the pretender has become generally known by the nickname Bu Haimura ("the father of the she ass") owing to his refusal to ride anything but a small donkey. He is a man of middle age, came originally from the mountain district of Zarahuni, near Fez, and has semimilitary knowledge, having served as a soldier in the Moroccan army, living afterward in Tunis and Algeria, where he picked up some education. In November he attacked the Moorish army, but was driven off and was later on nearly captured in a castle in which he had taken refuge.

The sultan of Morocco has inherited great hostility with his fierce Mohammedan subjects owing to his acceptance of modern ideas and the introduction of such newfangled inventions as bicycles and automobiles, which he has acquired for his own use. But he particularly stirred up the antagonism of the fanatical population of Fez by the summary justice he exacted upon the murderer of a missionary doctor, Mr. Cooper.

This resident at Fez was shot in the main street without the slightest provocation. The murderer took refuge in the tomb of Mulai Idris, the patron saint of Fez, but the sultan ordered the man to be arrested within the precincts of the sanctuary, a course unheard of in Moorish history. On the death of Mr. Cooper the sultan ordered the assassin to be shot in the arsenal square.

Despite his advanced ideas the sultan, even in his own capital, is seen but little in public, and when on occasions of state he emerges from seclusion with all the barbaric pomp of his position his subjects seldom seize the opportunity to obtain a glimpse of his majesty because of the peculiar veneration in which he is held by his people.

Mulai Abdul Aziz was born in 1878 and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, the late Sultan Mulai Hasan, in 1901.

## AN ACTRESS' TRIUMPH.

How Rosie Boote Made a Man of the Marquis of Headfort.

Now that the Marquis of Headfort is about to come into possession of a large fortune and at the same time enter politics it is expected that the marchioness, who was Rosie Boote, the Gaiety actress, will blossom forth as the head of an important salon and take the position in society to which she is entitled by her wealth and wit.

The Marquis of Headfort was one of those no account sons of an illustrious family that spent their time cultivating the society of actresses and running up gambling debts. He probably never would have amounted to much if he



THE MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORT.

hadn't, by rare good luck, become smitten with Miss Boote and she with him.

When he married Rosie Boote, every one thought it would turn out one of those misalliances so often noted in the ranks of nobility. It was said that she married the title only in order to gain a place in society and have her name printed in the books of the peerage. These scoffers were all wrong, and now the Marchioness of Headfort is being taken seriously.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort have been married nearly two years now, but they have spent little time in London as yet. They have been too poor to go about much, and then the little marquis to be, whose title is Lord Tylor, came along and provided a keen interest for his mother at home. The marchioness seems inclined to do as well by her baby as it is very generally admitted she has done for her husband.

No one denies that Rosie Boote is making a good wife. Since his marriage the marquis, inspired by his wife, has spurred up his ambitions. She has interested him in keeping up the dignity of his family and making the Irish people who live near the Headforts, in the County Cavan, believe more than they have for a long time in the future of the Tylors. The marquis will soon be twenty-five years of age, when he will come into his fortune.

## SHAW'S ASSISTANT.

Young Journalist Who Is Next to Secretary of Treasury.

Robert B. Armstrong, who has been selected to succeed General O. L. Spaulding as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of customs matters, has for nearly a year been the private secretary of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, and his advancement shows how fully he has earned the confidence of his superior. The appointment is said to be entirely personal to Secretary Shaw.

Mr. Armstrong is a native of Iowa, but for five or six years has been a citizen of Illinois, having been engaged



ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG.

as correspondent of various Chicago newspapers. His appointment is credited to Illinois, and he has the indorsement of Senators Cullom and Mason. He also has the support of the Iowa senators and of many large business houses.

Mr. Armstrong will be the youngest man ever to hold the post of assistant secretary of the treasury. He is twenty-nine years old.

## A WEALTHY WORKER.

CORNELIUS BEST LIKED OF ALL THE VANDERBILTS.

Why He Is Popular With the General Public—Modest, Democratic and High Spirited—Renowned a Fortune For His Wife.

Perhaps the most popular of young American millionaires is Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York. During the recent illness when his life was despaired of there were as much public interest and sympathy manifested as if he were a high public official instead of a simple citizen.

The secret of Mr. Vanderbilt's popularity with the general public, which hardly knows him except by hearsay, is his well known democracy and independence of spirit.

Although a millionaire many times over, Mr. Vanderbilt is a busy worker and has invented several useful appliances for use on railroads. He is at home in an engine roundhouse and knows what a fireman's shovel is, having used it on more than one occasion.

Mr. Vanderbilt first came prominently into the public eye a little more than six years ago when as a young man of twenty-three he married Miss Grace Wilson in defiance of his father's command. By thus braving his father's anger to marry the woman of his choice he forfeited his rights as elder son and was disinherited. His place in the public esteem dates from that episode.

In appearance Mr. Vanderbilt is quite ordinary, in manner boyish and democratic, but he has many qualities which distinguish him from the ordinary young man with unlimited income.

Mr. Vanderbilt looks the typical American young man. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches and well built, with clean cut features and a smooth shaved face that shows strength of purpose in its lines. The whole line of the face in profile is straight from the forehead down to the well modeled chin. The lower lip is, if anything, a trifle heavy. The head is large and is well set on broad shoulders.

He is the eldest surviving son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and, although his marriage cost him an inheritance of \$45,000,000, he was not



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

disheartened by the great loss of wealth and heritage from that act. Since his quarrel with his father he has worked diligently and with good results.

He began by inventing a locomotive firebox, which, because it rarely gets out of repair, keeps down the yearly expense of every railroad that uses it. What is now known as the Vanderbilt type of boiler, an elaboration of his original invention, saves fuel and economizes power as well. Recently he invented a tank car for carrying oil and also a coal car with a capacity of over fifty tons. A brake and many other minor appliances used in railroading also owe their origin to his fertile brain.

He frequently goes to the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia, dons a pair of overalls and puts in a hard day's work beside the mechanics employed there, emerging from the shop at night as grimy and greasy as any of the three dollar a day men.

Last summer at Newport, when he was invited to go along on one of the trial trips of the new torpedo boat Stringham, he surprised the naval experts by appearing in overalls and a skullcap and by spending the entire four hours of the trip in the engine room hobnobbing with stokers and engineers.

He is not only a director of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company and a trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust company, but also in the Rapid Transit Subway Construction company.

Although Mr. Vanderbilt was disinherited, he is by no means poor. He is probably worth \$10,000,000, and his wife is rich in her own right. In society they are the recognized leaders of the younger set. When Prince Henry of Prussia was in New York last winter, their home was one of the few in New York in which the representative of the Kaiser was privately entertained.

Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite recreations are automobiling and yachting, but more than all he enjoys himself when, clad in overalls, he is tinkering with a locomotive in the company of machinists and engineers.

## THE NONUNION MAN.

PROFESSOR GUNTON THINKS HE SERVES A GOOD PURPOSE.

But There Is Every Reason Why Honest Workmen, Whether Members of Unions or Not, Should Despise the "Scab."

In a recent address on trade unions before the Economic club of Boston, President Eliot of Harvard university said:

"Some years ago I had the honor to state in a paper, on an educational subject, to be sure, that I thought the modern 'scab' was a very good type of a hero, and I remain of that opinion. And, moreover, my belief is that that is the opinion of nine-tenths of the American people."

Nobody will doubt that this is President Eliot's opinion, though it may well be doubted that nine-tenths of the American people agree with him. But it is true that a very large number of people who have come to accept the idea of trade unions as necessary, even if a necessary evil, do regard the non-union men as more clearly representing the American idea of personal liberty. As President Eliot further says:

"Every American instinct protests against the violent prevention of a man selling his labor where and when and for what he chooses to sell it, and somehow or other—I cannot tell how—that liberty needs to be preserved and protected in our country."

It is not to be denied that trade unions are hostile to nonunion men; that they show their hostility in various ways, sometimes even carrying it to the extent of inaugurating a strike to secure the discharge of nonunion men. This is manifestly coercive and oppressive, but it is one of those objectionable phases of labor unions which have come as a result of certain other objectionable conduct on the part of employers, who have constantly sought to give the nonunion man the preference over the union man, thus defeating the purposes of the union and ultimately destroying it. Harsh as it is, it is one of those crude methods which have been adopted in the sense of self defense.

This has tended to make the nonunion man seem like a martyr in the eyes of the public, and especially in the eyes of those who think the right to sell their labor where and for what ever they choose is the foundation of personal liberty. Between those who think him a martyr and those who think him an enemy to labor the nonunion man has come to be regarded as synonymous with a "scab." This is a great mistake. They are not necessarily alike. Indeed they fill quite different functions in the economy of industrial adjustment. The nonunion man is one who simply does not join the union. This is not always, nor even generally, because he is hostile to the union. He stands aloof for a multitude of reasons; sometimes because he is reluctant to pay the dues and assume the responsibilities of membership; sometimes because he has a personal dislike for some of the officers. But much the larger number stay out side the unions from a general indifference. Theoretically they believe in the unions. They are in general spirit and action in accord with them, but lack that interest which materializes in active service.

In this they are not different from the great majority of people in all other walks of life. Take the church, for instance. Probably 90 per cent of the people who do not attend church are not restrained from going because they are hostile to Christianity or indeed seriously critical, nor because they have any objection to the work the church is doing. But they have an indifference to that specific call to duty. The attractions in many other ways are stronger than that of going to church. The same is true of politics. The leaders in both parties complain that their adherents do not join the respective organizations and participate in the actual duties of political propaganda; hence the complaint that caucuses are neglected and many of the best people in the community, socially, do not take the trouble to vote, much less attend caucuses and conventions. This is not because they do not believe in the Republican or Democratic party, but because of a general indifference or stronger attractions in other directions.

The same is exactly the case with the great majority of workmen in the different industries. This is shown by the fact that nonunion workmen in the main act with the unions, just the same as the great mass of Republicans vote the Republican ticket, though they neglect the caucuses and fail to attend even the campaign meetings. So when a strike comes on the great mass of nonunion men go out with the strikers and go in with the strikers. They abide by the decision that the union accepts, and, moreover, the union men always share with them the strike funds. In the recent coal strike only a small fraction of the miners were members of the union until the strike was imminent. But the nonunion men were just as loyal to the strike as the members of the union, and the union was just as loyal to the nonunion men as if they had all paid their dues.

It must be admitted, however, that the union men, like the church members or the members of other organizations, do all the work between the periods of exceptional activity, such as strikes and political campaigns. They pay their money and carry the burden and do the work in the benefits of which the others share when the crisis comes.

But the "scab" is altogether a different man. He is the one who, when a strike is on, takes the place of the

striker. If President Eliot and those like him really knew more of the character of the "scab," they would not call the modern "scab" a very good type of a hero. As a matter of fact, in probably 90 per cent of the cases he is really a loose, irregular, disreputable, quasi tramp laborer. He is the kind that seldom works regularly and is almost never a good workman. "Scabs" are essentially camp followers of labor disturbances. President Eliot is probably not aware that in case of strikes the chief object of the employer is to demonstrate to the strikers and to the public that there are plenty of men who are willing to work on the terms offered. In order to demonstrate this they send out into the highways and hedges and offer exceptional inducements for men to come to work, simply to make a showing. The writer knows of several instances of the kind, where the wages offered have been 50 per cent more than the strikers were asking. In addition to this they often furnish board and lodging. They seldom expect to keep these workmen permanently. They know in advance that only a few of them will prove competent workmen. But these men serve the purpose for the time being—as instruments to break the strike.

Moreover, in most industries it usually happens that they spoil as much as they accomplish. The writer remembers one instance where the incompetency of the "scab" laborers was such as to render them actually worthless, and in order to make a showing the material was taken out of the machinery which stood round the outside of the workroom nearest the windows, and the machinery was run empty, the "scabs" simply moving the machines as if they were working, so that the passersby, hearing the noise, would think the factories were running, and the newspapers would announce with flaring headlines that the mills were rapidly filling up and would have no use for the strikers if they remained out a little longer. Of course there are exceptions, but in the main there is really no heroism in the "scab." And he doesn't come as a hero. He seldom comes because he wants to work. He usually comes because there are exceptional inducements offered and because he is made an object of considerable attention.

Now, as to the right of the "scab"—this "sacred right" which seems to be more precious than the right of anybody else. Of course the idea behind the eulogy of the "scab" is that he is a man out of work, seeking to sell his services to the best advantage, and that he has a right to take every opportunity that presents itself and that he should be regarded as a hero and a social benefactor for so doing. Before we accept that view the case should be examined a little further. Here are a hundred men out of work. It is important to the welfare of society that they be employed. But it is not important that a hundred other men be discharged in order that they may be employed. The economic and social and moral condition of the community is not improved by any such process of swapping places. What is really wanted is that the hundred men should have employment. Now, when the strike occurs a hundred vacancies have not been created in any true economic or social sense. The vacancies that have been temporarily created are really in a state of negotiation. Those who have vacated their jobs have done so with a specific purpose—namely, to improve them. If they succeed in improving these jobs, whether it be by securing more wages, shorter hours, better sanitary or moral conditions or whatsoever, those places will be better for whosoever fills them thereafter.

If the "scab" takes that place which is not normally for him, which would not have been vacated but for the fact that the other man was willing to undergo a sacrifice to improve it either for himself or others, he not only does not lessen the total of unemployed, but he defeats the effort of the other man to improve the condition of his whole class. He makes the job worse for the man who comes after him. Is he a benefactor? To the extent that he succeeds he prevents improvement. His only contribution is to the forces that make it impossible for the laborers in that group to get better economic or social conditions, and he is used specifically for that purpose.

From the viewpoint of the progress of society the "scab" is an injury. He lacks every element that goes to make a hero. His whole attitude is that of the sneak and the camp follower; of the man who robs the corpses on the battlefield or attends a fire for the sake of the pickings. He contributes no element either of personal honor, public spirit or good workmanship and adds nothing to the forces which make for the social betterment of anybody. There is every reason why honest, industrious laborers, whether members of unions or not, should despise the "scab" and refuse to associate with him. It is an ethical impulse to ostracize him.

The nonunion laborer and the "scab" have almost nothing in common. The nonunion man really fills an important position. His standing aloof from the union for a multitude of reasons, none of which is really hostile, does much to put the union on its good behavior. It makes it impossible for the union to be as coercive and dictatorial as it otherwise would be. In order successfully to conduct a strike in most industries the union is compelled to command the co-operation of the nonunion men. If all the nonunion men would refuse to quit work, few if any strikes would be successful. The trade union needs this check, which amounts to an effective criticism on its conduct, holding it up to a standard of responsibility.—Guntton's Magazine.

## THE PEOPLE'S LAND.

OUR CHILDREN'S HOMES TAKEN BY FRAUD AND PERJURY.

The Paid Attorneys of the Plunderers Laugh in Our Faces and Tell Us We Can Do Nothing—It Is Time to Stir Up Congress.

Every labor organization in the United States, every commercial and manufacturing association, every patriotic citizen who wishes to save the people's heritage in the public lands from spoliation, every friend of the national irrigation movement who wants to prevent the public lands from being stolen by speculators and land grabbers before they can be reclaimed for actual settlers, should write at once, without a day's delay, to their senators and representatives in congress, urging the repeal in this session of congress of the desert land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act.

The public domain will soon be gone unless the stupendous frauds of the land grabbers and speculators who are stealing it are stopped and stopped without delay.

We talk of reclaiming the public lands for settlers, and the people of the United States are complacently congratulating themselves on the inauguration of a great national policy which will create millions of happy American homes on the arid public lands through the building of great irrigation works for their reclamation by the national government.

Have we bitten into a Dead sea apple?

Will it all end in nothing?

Will the people sit idly and supinely by and watch their hopes and expectations of the great national benefits which would result from creating opportunities for millions of our people to get homes on the public lands vanish like a mirage as we approach it, while the public lands upon which those hopes are based are stolen from under their very eyes by fraud and perjury under the iniquitous desert land law and commutation clause of the homestead act and the timber and stone act?

President Roosevelt has recommended to congress in his annual message that the desert land act, the commutation clause of the homestead act and the timber and stone act be immediately repealed.

Will congress do it?

It is very doubtful, unless a wave of public indignation sweeps over the country and finds voice in the press and becomes so strong that it will rouse eastern members of congress from their apathy and indifference to this great subject.

A few days ago a well known land attorney in Washington ridiculed the idea that there was any possibility of getting any bill for the repeal of these dangerous laws through the committee on public lands of the house of representatives.

Was he right?

Events will determine.

There is not the slightest doubt that the enlightened public sentiment of the whole country, so far as it has been awakened and has found expression in the press and through labor organizations and associations of business men, demands the repeal of those laws which rob the public lands of their value and in good faith live upon them.

There is no doubt that the people of the country are with the president in his recommendation that these laws shall be repealed.

But the interests which are profiting and have for years been profiting by the fraud and perjury through which the people of this country are being robbed of their birthright in the public lands are politically strong in the west, especially in the grazing states, where millions upon millions of acres of the richest land the sun ever shone upon, lacking only irrigation to team with fertility, are passing into the hands of great grazing "outfits" when they should be preserved for the men of this generation and those to come after us who will want them for homes.

These frauds have been enormously stimulated by the passage of the national irrigation act and by the hope in the minds of the speculators who are stealing the lands that they will be made more valuable by government expenditures under this act.

The raids upon the public lands have become an appalling epidemic of fraud and perjury.

They threaten to destroy the possibility of achieving the beneficent objects of the national irrigation act.

The frauds by which these evils are being accomplished are so monstrous, the perjury that accompanies the fraud is so barefaced, the facts are so notorious, the results are so disastrous to the whole people of the country, that it is almost beyond human belief that congress should not put a stop to it in this present session.

And yet it is not only probable, it is almost certain that congress will ignore the recommendations of the president and that nothing will be done in this session to stop the spoliation of the public domain unless some way can be found to impress upon the minds of members of congress and impress it on them so positively and forcibly as to completely overcome the cunning schemes of delay which will be concocted by the speculators that the people of the country demand action and prompt action and action in this session of congress and that they will brook no delay.—Maxwell's Talsman.

Massachusetts Bakers.

The Massachusetts state branch of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners of America has voted to ask for a ten hour day and a uniform scale of wages, both to go into effect on May 1, 1903.

## NOT A NEW QUESTION.

Trades Union Incorporation Was Thwarted For Lower Age.

Seventeen years ago the labor friend of many who are following, and as many of your correspondents have brought up the matter in your columns I am thinking that he had a good reason for it.

"The incorporation of trades unions by the state, giving them a practical monopoly and control over their various handicrafts similar to that granted to the medical profession, is a matter for deep consideration. When the capitalists shall be driven to the wall, they will undoubtedly propose such a remedy to the trades unions. But such a piece of class legislation, although acquiesced in with regard to the occupations, would be frowned down upon by the masses and could never be enforced unless the state took charge of all industries."

Thus the whole question of the incorporation of trades unions is not a new one, and in the first place it was not originated by the trades unionists themselves nor by their friends. It was originated by those who hoped to gain something themselves or by those who are ignorant of the workings of the system which they wish to foist upon us, for its result would be that the unions would be involved in endless litigation. Oh, no; the trades unions will not be caught in any such net as this. They have been wide awake, and that question has been analyzed and discussed in the dim and misty past for all it was worth.—William S. Waudley in New York Times.

Shouldn't Blow Two Horns.

The bill to prohibit enlisted musicians of the army and navy from making private contracts for music or engaging in competition with civilian musicians was voted down in the house of representatives. The measure was defeated by a vote of 30 to 43. It has been before the house for some time, and its final disposition was awaited with much interest by the local union musicians. An agitation against the government musicians accepting positions at the local theaters, resorts, etc., has been kept up by the labor leaders for several years.

The secretary of the navy was appealed to at one time with reference to the private contracts of members of the Marine band. It is said that the secretary refused to take any action in the matter, and in consequence the bill just defeated was framed by the American Federation of Labor. Local labor leaders declare that to allow members of government bands to accept positions in civilian life is a great injustice to the civilian bands and that the defeat of the measure which they considered their only redress will add to their hardships. It is more than probable that another bill bearing on this subject will be framed and submitted to congress.

Leadership of Labor Unions.

Much of the unfortunate experience of trade unions has been due to poor leadership, and this is not surprising in view of the narrow conception among laborers of the intellectual and moral equipment necessary for trade union leadership. It has always been an unfortunate characteristic of workmen that, while they ask for high wages, they are unwilling to pay high wages to their own representatives. Some improvement in this respect has taken place during the last ten or fifteen years, but it is still the prevalent notion that those who work to advance labor interests are but scantly worthy of their hire.

In order to get first class leaders the unions must pay first class salaries. That is the only way the corporations can enlist capable men in their service, and trade unions can accomplish the same result only by doing likewise. It is not essential that the president of the national labor organization should be taken from the bench. He should not be elected because he is the best shoemaker or the finest carpenter, but because of his knowledge of and ability to understand and present the principles and interests involved in trade union purposes and policies.—Guntton's Magazine.

Child Labor a Crime.

Men who employ child labor, as well as men who, indolent at home, live upon the earnings of their children, should be smitten with public condemnation. Under the old regime the slave dealer—the man who, in order to make money, separated fathers and mothers and children—was socially ostracized.

There is no sound reason why men who traffic in their own children's lives and in the lives of other men's children should escape similar punishment. The American Federation of Labor can do no higher service than to throw its weighty influence against the modern system of child labor that obtains in many sections of the United States.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There's No Better Citizen.

The trade unionist has none of the characteristics of the criminal class. It is the very essence of his creed to live by his own efforts and not by any sort of parasitism, legal or illegal. No man costs the state less than the unionist, and no one does as much for the ennobling of the state in proportion to what he receives.—Frank K. Foster.

Strikes in Italy.

According to an official report, there were between Jan. 1, 1901, and March 21, 1902, 1,811 strikes in Italy, involving 438,000 men. Two thirds of these strikes, organized by the Socialists, resulted favorably to the men.

Would They "Do" Him?

Let Mr. Butler go to his native town and see if the people do to him what Spring Valley did to Mitchell.—Chicago News.

## FOR PUBLIC BEAUTY.

MANY ASSOCIATIONS WORKING FOR TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Some of These Enterprising Organizations and How They Have Beautified and Built Up Inhabited Villages.

From Maine to California, east to west, there has grown in the past decade such a thirst for public beauty that our country is filled with associations, public and private, organized for the purpose of conserving natural beauties and changing ugly conditions to new and beautiful ones.

An aid to this conservation of natural beauties is our government, which is recognizing more and more the importance of preserving forests, writes Katherine L. Smith in the Christian Endeavor World. Trained lumbermen have been sent to the Philippines to cover all the important forests and report thereon, four national parks have been selected from among the beauty spots of America and a plan is on foot to preserve the Calaveras grove of big trees of California and obtain the Leech lake region of Minnesota for a park or forest preserve.

Too much importance cannot be attached to this matter of preserving trees. In Europe the roads are lined with fruit trees, a custom which Delaware has adopted in a measure, and a drive along the highways with fruit trees on each side and grapevines trailing over rail fences makes one wish the idea might become universal.

We have all seen the ugly rural schoolhouse with bleak surroundings which might be transformed into a thing of beauty by the planting of trees and shrubbery and the judicious arrangement of flowers. Some of the improvement associations realize this, and the result is a complete transformation from the ugly to the artistic.

Quite as important as trees in this movement for public beauty is the regulation of roads. Every state has at some time or other had the old fashioned village whose streets are a "slosh of despond" because of lack of proper drainage, which must lie at the root of good roads. That this state of affairs has changed is largely due to the improvement associations which are interested in all forms of highway embellishment.

The first incorporated society was at Stockbridge, Mass., and this from that stock has devoted much attention to bettering and beautifying roads. Lenox soon followed, and Sharon, Conn., and Cazenovia, N. Y., fell into line.

Sharon, Conn., has a street improvement association devoted entirely to street work, and the double row of elms of this old town are one of its chief glories, and where these are supplemented by flowering shrubs and the fragile columbine, goldenrod, laurel and clematis the effect is charming.

Another interesting phase of this work is the transforming of ugly hamlets into attractive towns by setting aside lots for parks and recreation grounds. Many a forlorn, unattractive village has been provided with parks, boulevards and miles of well paved streets, and property has become more valuable, while desirable people have been attracted to the place.

It is a pleasant task to record what is being done and to show in how many directions the art of public improvement is being applied to various surroundings. Several old associations, notably those of Stockbridge, Mass., and Bar Harbor, Me., have state charters, while many of the large cities, like Denver, Oakland, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and it is a good plan to have a number of associations scattered in various quarters of the town, but the aim of all is practical education in civics and the cultivation of a love of everything beautiful in nature and art. As it is always inspiring to know what is being accomplished, let us take a few instances taken at random from thousands of these organizations which permeate our country.

Under the supervision of the street committee in Montclair, N. J., galvanized iron barrels were placed at intervals along the main highway to be receptacles for rubbish. Shopkeepers were requested to keep their premises in order, and if they failed to comply with the request the association sent a man with a wheelbarrow, broom and hose to clean for them.

The women of Bethany, Mo., called a meeting at the courthouse and organized. In four months the streets were cleaned, the courthouse square and schoolyards were attractive with growing plants, a public restroom was opened, and all this in a town of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants.

The association at Fairhaven, Mass., has erected a fine drinking fountain at the entrance to a new bridge; the association at Greeley, Colo., transformed a town built on a dry alkaloid plain to a place with well shaded streets, lawns and parks, and one town in South Dakota with little grass and few trees drilled an artesian well. The result is an artificial lake in the center of the town surrounded with drives and walks, a suggestion for other western towns troubled with similar conditions.

A Valuable League.

A citizens' league which was organized two years ago in an Ohio town has made some remarkable improvements in the place. Committees are appointed by the league on all important matters. The committee on excise was largely instrumental in closing several saloons the past season, and the committee appointed to attend to the lighting of the streets has caused are lights to be placed in all the principal streets. The league is a warm advocate of everything that tends toward improving the town, and during its brief existence it has proved itself of inestimable value to the public.

## THE GENTLEMANLY CLERKS.

They May Soon Need Organization, Just Like Common Mechanics.

Among those who deny labor unions and praise the conservative view of life you will find a good many of the young gentlemen and old gentlemen industriously classed as clerks.

Clerks appear in the conservative parades. They would not for anything be classed with the common mechanic belonging to a union.

But it is a recent notion gains strength we think that the respectable clerking gentlemen will realize that their welfare is tied up with the welfare of all other workmen and that they cannot afford to sneer at unions.

For all clerks there is a good deal of meaning in a news dispatch from Topeka, Kan. This dispatch announces that the railroad men are raising the wages of the union men in their mechanical departments and reducing the wages of the clerical force.

The news dispatch adds casually, "No organization exists among the clerks."

There are few harder workers than the American clerk. He works long hours and at high pressure, and his prospects of advancement are none too bright.

Yet he is usually to be found arranging himself at election time on the side of plutocracy, taking a pitiful pride in classing himself, in his mind, with the aristocratic upper class.

The drummers of America at one time were a haughty, very conservative class, much given to marching with torches in phylloclastic parades.

But since the trusts have discharged more than half of all the drummers in the United States a change has come over the drummer's dream.

A similar change, we venture to say, will take place in the hearts of the clerks of America when they find their salaries cut in order to increase the wages of mechanics with intelligence enough to form unions and courage enough to strike.—New York Journal.

Fighting the Tobacco Trust.

With the Tobacco Workers' International union, the Cigar Makers' International union, the Independent Tobacco Dealers' association, the Retail Druggists' association and the Liquor Dealers' association all arrayed against it, the tobacco trust is contemplating starting a union cigar factory in Chicago. After Jan. 5 the tobacco workers are to open headquarters here and place twelve organizers in the field to work against the trust.

President Henry Fischer and Organizers Sweeney and Cullen are at work among the local unions now, urging upon the members to buy only tobacco bearing the union label. They claim that the sales of the trust have fallen off about one-half within the past month, and the fact that the trust is to open a large union factory here would seem to indicate that it is feeling the effects of the fight.

The cigar makers have fought the trust solely on the ground that it employed women and children and paid lower wages than union manufacturers. They will not make any objection to allowing union men to work in the new factory, provided they get the union conditions, as their system of handling the union label is such that there is no possibility of its being placed on cigars not made by union men. It is also said that the union organizers have made inroads into some of the trust factories in the east, so that it looks as if the trust would have to unionize all its factories or go out of business.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Long Ton.

The miners' grievance in regard to the number of pounds in a ton seems to me a very real one. The company sells 2,240 pounds, but the men are paid at the rate of 2,800 to 3,100 pounds for a ton. This allowance is supposed to be made for loss and impurity, but when the impure part has been brought through a washer it is sold for "blackweight" coal. The men, however, get nothing for this. They are "robbed of that much," to adopt their own phraseology.

To be sure, very many people say this difference is absolutely necessary to protect the capitalists from the dirt and stone weight that the miner could and does throw in. But if this is true why do the operators object to the union's proposition that a check weighman, paid by the miners themselves, shall weigh all coal together with the company's representative?—Kellogg Durland in Boston Herald.

Granite Cutters Ask Increase.

Quincy (Mass.), Granite Cutters' union has notified the Granite Manufacturers' association that a change involving an increase in the present bill of prices is desired March 1. The cutters desire that for dry men the minimum price shall be \$2.90 instead of \$2.64 and that the average price shall be \$3.08 instead of \$2.80, with an advance of 10 per cent on all piece work.

The Ohio Eight Hour Decision.

The Ohio supreme court announced the grounds upon which it decided the Cleveland case involving the eight hour law, holding that the insertion in a contract for public work of a stipulation as to how many hours for a day the men employed upon such contract were to labor is an abridgment of the right of contract and therefore void.

Labor in Canada.

The labor movement in Canada has made phenomenal strides during the past three or four years. Previous to 1900 there were few unions in the Dominion, and it is doubtful if the total membership would have amounted to 15,000 at that time. Today Canada can boast 1,100 unions, and the membership will aggregate 100,000.

## PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

SEEK CANTON, No. 4, E. G. L.

Meets at Hall, Palace Block, High St.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays at each month.

Officers—A. L. Finney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred Heffer, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank J. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel L. Gardac, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. C. E.

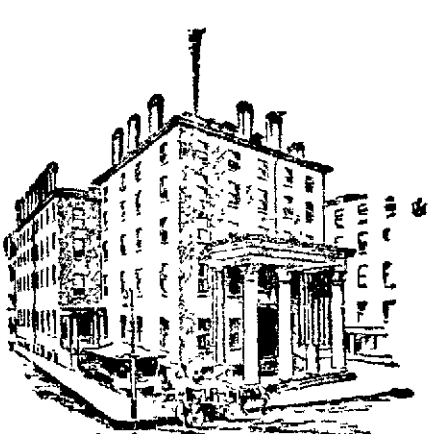
PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Commodore; John Hooper, Vice Commodore; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marcan, Treasurer; Chester D. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kay, Infallible Examiner; Arthur Jennings, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Herum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE

Bowdoin Square, Boston.



FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND

Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask Your Dealer or Order

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

**THE HERALD.**

**MINIATURE ALMANAC,**  
JANUARY 10.

NEW MOON, Jan. 13th, 9h. 17m. morning, W.  
First Quarter, Jan. 20th, 4h. 49m. morning, W.  
Full Moon, Jan. 28th, 11h. 25m. morning, E.  
Last Quarter, Feb. 5th, 5h. 12m. morning, W.

**WEATHER INDICATIONS.**

Washington, Jan. 9.—Forecast for New England: Fair and continued cold, Saturday and Sunday; fresh southwest to west winds.

**MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.**

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

**SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1903.**

**CITY BRIEFS.**

Still cold.  
More snow is indicated.  
Thirty-seven days to the P. A. C. fair.  
Many coal bins are being rapidly emptied.  
Everybody has got used to writing 1903 now.  
Ice is now of substantial thickness everywhere.  
Wood cutting is going on briskly in this vicinity.  
There were no fires the first week of the new year.  
The market remains practically bereft of lobsters.  
Informal suppers are very popular at the local clubs.  
This is the quiet season of the year at the hotels.  
It was a most successful and auspicious inauguration.  
Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.  
The smaller halls of the town are rented nearly every night.  
More than an acre of floor space will be used for the big P. A. C. fair.  
Most of the annual meetings have been held, but there are a few yet to come.  
Literary and musical entertainments are of frequent occurrence this winter.  
The Portsmouth delegation to the legislature came home on Friday evening.  
The present week has been a lively one so far as local happenings were concerned.  
The fast Wolfboro basket ball team will probably be seen in this city in the near future.  
The stock market just at present pleases the operators on the bull side. The bears growl.  
As soon as the various committees are named, the legislative clerks expect a flood of bills.  
Now the lawmakers will have a couple of days at home and they will have lots to tell about.  
Remember the concert and ball of local 9556, Hod Carriers' union, Wednesday evening, Jan. 14.  
Owing to difficulty in securing time Sidney Toler recently closed the tour of The Deile of Richmond.  
Those who like dancing are having plenty of opportunities to indulge in their favorite pastime.  
The Ladies Social circle of the Universalist parish will give a supper in the vestry next Thursday.  
The Knights of Columbus have leased the Preston building on Bow street for the year of 1903.  
The sleighing is perfect and if pleasant tomorrow the stable keepers will do a big business in the letting line.  
There is some expectation that within two weeks the cattle embargo will have been lifted from New England.  
Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Monarch over pain.  
A small, six wheeled shifting locomotive arrived here today for one of the firms engaged in big contract work here.  
The predicted blizzard did not reach this section of the country, and the snowfall only attained a depth of three inches.  
About 35,000 tons of coal have come into Boston during the last week, but the dealers maintain that they cannot lower the price a cent.  
"A Little Cold, You Know" will become a great danger if he allowed to reach down from the throat to the lungs. Nip the peril in the bud with Allen's Lung Balm, a sure remedy containing no opium.

**THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.**

**Steam Engineers Make Their Debut In Social Field.**

**Concert And Dance In Peirce Hall A Pronounced Success.**

**A Large Crowd Turns Out And A Good Time Is Enjoyed.**

Local No. 150 of the International union of Steam Engineers made its entrance into the social field on Friday evening with a concert and ball in Peirce hall. There was a large crowd in attendance and a general good time was enjoyed.

The members of Local No. 150 proved themselves as able entertainers as those of any of the organizations which have established reputations in that line and they are already assured of a even larger crowd at their second annual.

Joy and Philbrick's orchestra provided an excellent concert and played remarkably well for the dancing which followed.

The grand march was led by John Lowe, accompanied by Miss Blanche Whitten and the company which followed them was so large that it nearly filled the hall. There were sixteen dances in all, not counting the grand march and the extras. Two quadrille, the fifth and sixth dances on the order, were dedicated to the American Federation of Labor and the unions of the city, and another, the twelfth to Local No. 150.

The dance order itself was one of the handsomest presented to the patron of a local ball in a long time. The cover design was floral and was really very artistic.

The floor was in charge of James Doherty and the manner in which he cared for the guests of the union evidenced great tact and long experience. He was assisted by Jean Souren and an efficient corps of aids.

**The Order of Dances.**  
Grand March and Circle.  
1. Quadrille, Welcome to our First  
2. Two Step,  
The Tale of a Sea-Shell  
3. Quadrille, Our Engineers  
4. Waltz, The Show Girl  
5. Quadrille,  
American Federation of Labor  
Intermission 30 minutes.  
Polka, Newport, Waltz.  
6. Quadrille,  
The Unions of the City  
7. Two Step, Tipperary  
8. Caprice,  
Dance of the Honey Bee  
9. Schottische,  
Dancing, Always Dancing  
10. Portland Fancy,  
Eight hands 'round  
11. Waltz,  
In The Good Old Summer Time  
12. Quadrille, Local 150  
13. Schottische,  
Dancing on the Kitchen Floor  
14. Two Step, Mr. Dooley  
15. Quadrille, The Brothers at Home  
Waltz Home.  
Floor director: James Doherty;  
Assistant: Jean Souren;  
Aids: George Russell, Arthur Downes, E. S. Williams, M. J. McCarthy, George Weede, Stacy Hall.

**MANCHESTER POLICE GET A SCARE.**

The Manchester police officials received quite a scare on Friday evening when a man who had been in Portsmouth during the day notified them that he had seen a smallpox patient whom the Portsmouth police

**AT THE PAPER MILL.**

Men Being Added to the Force of Workmen There Daily.

Operations on the immense plant of the White Mountain Paper company at Freeman's Point are far from being at a standstill. The steel work is progressing very rapidly.

Practically all the material for the completion of the construction is now on the ground. New men are being added to the force of workmen daily and there is an extremely busy aspect about the place all the time.

General Manager J. C. Morgan of the company has returned from a fortnight's business trip to New York, Philadelphia and the West and is once more giving his personal attention to affairs at the Point.

**NO ITALIAN OFFICERS HERE.**

The local police station was called up on the long distance telephone Friday evening and the inquiry made from Boston if an Italian was employed on the Portsmouth police force in the capacity of patrolman. Evidently an Italian had been playing possum on Boston people.

**CONDITION COMFORTABLE.**

Daniel Crowley, the Boston and Maine yard conductor who was crushed by a locomotive on Wednesday, is reported as being quite comfortable at the Cottage hospital. The attending physician says the injured foot will be saved from amputation.

**WIND MUST MODERATE.**

There is quite a fleet of coal-laden barges and schooners at anchor in Vineyard Haven, and they will stay there until the strong northeasterly wind that has been prevailing lately moderates.

**OUT ON BAIL.**

Young Leo Collins, who was committed to jail on Wednesday on the charge of breaking and entering, secured bondsmen Friday and is now out on bail.

**NO SMALLPOX THERE.**

Dr. Irving A. Watson of the state board of health denies the reports of a smallpox epidemic in Hanover. There is not one case in that vicinity.

**NEWMARKET'S SMALLPOX.**

Newmarket has another case of smallpox, with still other cases in doubt. It is feared that a number have been exposed to the disease.

**TALKED THINGS OVER.**

Committees from the carpenters' union and the contracting carpenters met on Friday evening to talk over affairs for the ensuing year.

**SUN RISES EARLIER.**

The days begin to lengthen at both night and morning today the sun rising just one minute earlier than for the last two weeks.

**SHOOT 'EM.**

The coal speculators are sending drummers about the country offering anthracite coal at \$11 and \$15 a ton of 2,240 pounds.

**COINING MONEY.**

The farmers are coining money on the sale of wood and increasing their savings bank deposits.

**What would you do the next time you have a hard cold if you couldn't get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral? Think it over.**

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**RANDOM GOSSIP.**

Once it was proper in saluting to ask: "How's your health?" Now, however, it is: "How's your coal?"

Well, the winter is getting pretty well along. Only January and February remain to make the coal situation serious.

The portrait of Harriet P. Dame, the army nurse, beloved by every New Hampshire soldier, authorized by act of the last legislature, reached the state house, Thursday, and will be hung in some position in the building to be selected by the governor and council. The portrait was painted by Miss C. L. Ransom of Washington, D. C., a well known artist of that city.

A singular condition of affairs developed in the coal trade in Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday, just as the grand jury was beginning to investigate the local dealers. A son of Fred Shoreling was very ill, and the family had run out of coal and could get none. Shoreling made several appeals. Finally he told one prominent dealer that his boy was very low and he must have coal for fuel. He was informed that if he or any others would bring a physician's certificate of sickness in the family, coal would be sold to him or others.

The certificate was secured and presented, and within two hours the coal was delivered and paid for.

One of the ways by which money is made by vessels on account of the scarcity of coal is the demurrage, which in some cases proves more remunerative than the freight. An illustration is the schooner Rebecca Palmer, which is on the way to Baltimore from Boston, for on her last voyage she was obliged to lie idle waiting her turn to load, which the scarcity of coal delayed until forty-one days were consumed. The demurrage amounted to about \$241 a day at the rate of six cents a ton on 1,000 tons. The Palmer is chartered to make six trips from Baltimore to Boston, and she has now made two and has used up all her lay days, so she will go on demurrage as soon as she arrives at Baltimore.

Probably the finest string of lake trout that has been seen in this city this winter (says the Manchester Union) was received by Oscar Stone from Fred Floyd on Friday. It numbered twenty-nine fish, which weighed eighty-three pounds. Mr. Floyd now lives in Portsmouth, but formerly resided in this city and worked for the C. A. Heit company. He has a camp at Winnipisaukee on Pitchwood island, and caught this string in the vicinity of Eagle Island.

Governor Barchelder is the first man elected to that high office in sixty years who gives his occupation as a farmer. John Page of Haverhill, who was governor from 1839 to 1842, was the last previous farmer governor, though Governor Prescott retired from the executive chair to a farm and Governor Goodell is almost as well known in the capacity of farmer as in that of manufacturer. The republicans nominated a farmer, General McCutchen of New London, in 1871, and the democrats named another, Judge Roberts of Rollinsford, in 1875, but both were defeated.

The government has called in the old number 12-cent stamped wrappers, a 5 1/2 x 10 1/2 inch affair, which was the cause of general complaint on account of its smallness, and has issued a new number 12 wrapper, 8x12 inches in size. The new wrapper is large enough to cover a paper readily and as soon as the public finds out how much of an improvement over the old ones they are, the wrappers are expected to be in large demand. They are much more convenient for mailing newspapers of average size. They are much better gummed, too, than the old issue.

A drummer who dropped into Portsmouth the other day in the interest of some oil concern had in his pocket a sample of manufactured fuel which proved of considerable interest to a number of persons. The fuel in question is made of crude Texas oil and has something of the appearance of a brilliant coke. It is light in weight and varies from a dull to a jet black in color, while in texture it has solid and porous portions. The drummer was not trying to sell the goods, but he said that he was using this oil coal with satisfactory results, a ton of it doing the work of a ton and a half of anthracite. He said that five hundred tons of it were made up for an experiment and that this amount had

**PORTSMOUTH WINS.**

Exeter Pool Team Beaten By Great Work Of Mowe And Mitchell.

An exciting match was played Friday evening in Mowe's parlors between the Exeter and Portsmouth pool teams. It was a hair raising contest, notwithstanding that the home team won by a fairly good margin.

The locals won through the clever work of Mowe and Mitchell, the former playing an exceptionally good game. Kehoe and Richards were somewhat off form, but their teammates fairly swamped their individual opponents and won the match for Portsmouth, 195 to 151.

Morse made the best showing for the visitors.

Two tables were used by the players, the scores at each table being as follows:

First Table.	
PORTSMOUTH.	
Mowe, .....	88
Kehoe, .....	12
Total, .....	100
EXETER.	
Davis, .....	34
Cory, .....	17
Total, .....	51
Second Table.	

PORTSMOUTH.	
Mitchell, .....	75
Richardson, .....	20
Total, .....	95
EXETER.	
Tilton, .....	49
Morse, .....	51
Total, .....	100

Each team now has a game to its credit and the deciding contest will be well worth seeing.

**BURNED WITH HOT TAR.**

An Italian Suffers Injuries At The Power Company's Plant.

An Italian, one of the night force of the Rockingham Light and Power company, had both hands severely burned early this morning with hot tar. The man was carrying a heavy bucket filled with the scalding fluid and it suddenly slipped out of his grasp. In attempting to save it, the bucket was overturned and the man's hands were covered with the tar.

His agonized screams speedily brought his companions to his aid and a portion of the tar was removed.

His hands were then roughly bandaged and he walked to his boarding place on Water street, accompanied by Night Watchman Berry. The police were notified of the accident and medical aid was summoned.

**OBITUARY.**

Francis I. Wilson.

The death of Francis I. Wilson of Boston, formerly of this city, occurred Thursday, of heart disease, after an illness of several months. Deceased married Catherine Scott of Portsmouth, who, with one son, Charles, survives him. He was a brother of the late Isaiah Wilson and was in business with him in this city for seven years. Later he was in the sack and blind business in Boston. The funeral will be held Monday forenoon in Boston and the body will be brought here on the three o'clock train and interred in the family plot. Deceased had been a prominent member of Piscataqua lodge of Odd Fellows.

**MAY PLAY LAUDER.**

"Bob" Lauder, who formerly ran a pool room on Water street, is back in town and it is likely that a match may be arranged between him and Harry Mowe, to be played in the latter's place. Lauder and Mowe have met before, Mowe winning.

**PREPARING FOR THE FAIR.**

The general committee in charge of the P. A. C. fair held a meeting on Friday evening. Considerable business was taken under consideration and several reports were received from sub-committees.

**FUNERAL NOTICE.**

The funeral of Thomas Campbell will be held from his home, 1 Gates street, at half-past two o'clock Sunday afternoon. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

**KITTERY SCHOOLS.**

The High school at Kittery will open next Monday morning and the common schools a week from that day.

**CHANGE IN BUSINESS.**

A well known Congress street firm is to change its business and put in a different line of goods.

**Chrysanthemums**

**Cut Flowers**

**R. E. Hannaford's.**

**FLORIST,**  
Newcastle Avenue,  
TELEPHONE CON.

**FIRES**

**Are Sure To Happen.**

Look out for them this winter, when so many wood fires are going. Are you insured? If not you had better let us write you an insurance policy on your house or furniture. Drop a postal and we will call.

**FRANK D BUTLER,**  
Real Estate and Insurance,  
3 Market Street.

**Your Winter Suit**

Should be  
**WELL MADE.**  
It should be  
**STYLISH**  
And  
**PERFECT FIT.**

The largest assortment of UP-TO DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city

**Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.**

**D. O'LEARY,**  
Bridge Street.

**Old Furniture Made New.**

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

**Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.**

**R. H. HALL**  
Hanover Street. Near Market.

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**F. A. ROBBINS, UPHOLSTERER**

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**KING ARTHUR FLOUR,**  
America's Highest grade.

**Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.**

**Ballardvale Lithia, Sparkling and Delicious.**

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